

*Great Britain's Miseries:*

Being a Short

**HISTORY**

OF THE

**Manifold Difficulties**

THIS

**KINGDOM**

Has Laboured under these

**Forty Years last past.**

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Printed in the Year, 1697.





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THE  
PREFACE  
TO THE  
READER.

**A**LTHOUGH the Revolutions, which have formerly happened here in England, have been Great, Frequent and Surprising, yet many People have looked upon them, but as they commonly do on the Decorations of a Theatre, which only takes up our Minds so long as they are the Objects of our Sight, and within a little while after the Curtain is down, they are swept out of our Remembrance. Yet this last Revolution we have seen in Great Britain is so Great, so Sudden and Astonishing, that it hath not only surprised us, who have seen it with our Eyes,

by living on the Spot, but it hath been effective of mighty Impressions upon the greatest part of Europe; and People most distant from us have felt very sensible Emotions at the Hearing of it: They have scarce been able to comprehend how it was possible in so short a Time for one King to Abdicate his Kingdoms without any Resistance, to yield up his Throne to a Prince that peaceably ascended into it, as his Successor.

THOSE who are desirous of making the strictest Researches into all our Revolutions, and all the Miseries and Calamities wherewith England hath been so often oppressed, and well-near overwhelmed for almost this last Century, will doubtless be glad to know the Principal Cause thereof; and that they may have a Just Idea of it, it will be necessary to go up to the first Source and Spring of all those Mischiefs which have, as it were, been particularly Attached to this our Kingdom of England, since the Death of King James the First: And this we have endeavoured to lay before you in this small Treatise, which is here abridged as much as is possible, for the Convenience of the Publick, who for the most part care not for either the Trouble or the Charge of a great Volume, such as is usually the Ornament



nament of our Studies. But yet the Curious, who are apt to make their Reflections upon what happens in the Affairs of the World, may find in this little Abridgment, the first Rise of Our Publick Miseries, which have been continued down to us, until it pleased the Divine Providence, by an Event as surprising perhaps as ever hath been met with in any Records of History, and by almost a kind of Miracle, in setting up WILLIAM and MARY, our present Reigning KING and QUEEN, upon the Throne of Great Britain; to put an End to all the Calamities which this Nation hath laboured under for so long a Time, and to preserve her from the Miseries so fatally impending over her, and into which she was so near falling, if our Generous and Mighty Deliverer had deferred his Descent to our Rescue but a little longer. But God, who heard the Prayers of his Oppressed People, hath by a most surprising Deliverance, and his own out-stretched Arm, set us at Liberty, and secured us against the Approaching Calamity that threatened us.

THE Author of this small Treatise did not think it proper to relate to you herein all the Circumstances that have fallen out in this Revolution, one Reason was, Because it would have swelled it to double the Bulk and Price it now bears; another, for that several have already related them more at large in Particular Tracts, which they have presented to the Publick. Besides, all those Circumstances do but a little (if any thing) refer to the Subject matter treated of in this Abridgment: It is sufficient that the Miseries and Calamities of England have now seen their Fatal Period, by the Courage and Succour of William III. and that his Elevation to the Crown hath preserved this Kingdom from the Ruin and Destruction of all its Rights and Liberties, together with the Reformed Protestant Religion, (Dearer than all things this World can afford to Men that truly Love God, and have a Sincere Value for their Native Country) which was so near overwhelming us, and never, in all likelihood to be retrieved. For it is certain, That King James the Second, supported by the Alliance of Lewis the Fourteenth, was just upon the Point of making his People suffer far greater Calamities,

mities than those wherewith the Subjects of France have been Oppressed, and still most wretchedly labour under; since it is evident that neither the Obligation he had to his People for setting him on the Throne, nor the Oath he had taken at his Coronation, would have been Restraints powerful enough to bound his inconsiderate Zeal, or Violent Humour; nor even capable to change the Dangerous Inclination he had to pervert the Laws and Religion here established: Moreover the strong Solicitations of Impetuous and Pernicious Counsellors would have had the Ascendent above all other Considerations over his Duty, and the True and Right Polity of keeping himself in the Throne.

**T H I S** Little Treatise will also serve as a Mirrour to all Good Englishmen, that are well Affected to the Weal and Prosperity of their Dear Country, and the Preservation of the Established Protestant Religion, to shew, **That it is In-**  
**consistent With**  
**the Safety and**  
**Wellfare of this**  
**protestant King-**

*Vid. the Act of their Present Majesties, in the first Year of their Reigns, entitled, An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown.*

**dom,**



dom, to be Governed by a Popish Prince, or by any King or Queen marrying a Papist; for such Princes, that are of so contrary a Religion to that which is here by Law Established, cannot but be a Misfortune to the Kingdom, which, like a Contagious Evil, will by its Malign Influences Infect a very considerable Part both in Town and Country; the dangerous Consequences of which our Late Sad Experience hath made us so sensibly to dread, that the Great Wisdom and most Supreme Court of the Kingdom, in Conjunction with their Present Majesties, (whom God Almighty long continue to sway the Scepter over us) have thought it most Just and Necessary for the Peace and Happiness of these Nations, to Enact, and they have Enacted,

Id. Ibid.

That All and Every Person and Persons, that is, are, or shall be reconciled to, or shall hold Communion with the See or Church of Rome, or shall profess the Popish Religion, or shall Marry a Papist, shall be Excluded, and be

be for ever incapable to In-  
 herit, Possess or Enjoy the  
 Crown and Government of this  
 Realm, and Ireland, and the  
 Dominions thereunto belong-  
 ing, or any part of the same,  
 or to Have, Use, or Exercise  
 any Regal Power, Authority  
 or Jurisdiction within the same;  
 and in all and every such Case  
 or Cases, the People of these  
 Realms shall be, and are here-  
 by Absolved of their Allegiance;  
 and the said Crown and Go-  
 vernment shall from Time to  
 Time descend to, and be enjoy-  
 ed by such Person or Persons,  
 being Protestants, as should  
 have Inherited and Enjoyed  
 the same, in case the said Per-  
 son or Persons so Reconciled,  
 holding Communion, or Pro-  
 fessing or Marrying, as a-  
 foresaid, were Naturally Dead.

WE shall herein likewise see, how France for her own particular Interest hath always endeavoured to embarras England, and to sow Division in it by way of Religion; and that so many Roman-Catholicks as there have been here in this Kingdom, they have been so many Emissaries from that Crown, whose main End hath been to weaken this Nation by Intestine Divisions, that so they might have their own Hands at Liberty to execute their other great Designs, without being hindred from them by the Power of the Kings of Great Britain, who still with their Parliaments have been always capable of doing it, and even our Kings themselves might have effectually done it, if they had but thoroughly considered the Interest of their States, and that of all Europe.

THE Council of France hath all along so very well understood the Truth of this State-Maxim, that it hath several Times attempted, since King James the First's Accession to the Throne of England, to draw over as many of his Subjects as he could to their Devotion, by applying to them respectively according to their several Byasses of Temper, Complexion and Inclination. France had



had gained some more than very small Advantages over King Charles the Second ; but that Prince every now and then recalling to his Remembrance his former Sufferings abroad, would not bite the Hook fast enough for their Purposes, which had been so artfully laid to catch him by ; his only Ambition being to reign peaceably, and to live pleasurably, and thereby endeavour to sweeten to himself the Bitterness of his past Misfortunes.

BUT The Completion of the Desires of France happened in the Reign of our Late King James the Second, who having entirely devoted himself to her Interest by reason of the Pensions he received from thence, saw himself in a manner, as under the Power of an Enchantment, constrained to execute without any Opposition the Absolute Will and Pleasure of Lewis XIV. his Great Ally, with a firm and steady Resolution to the utmost of his Power of laying all Europe prostrate at his Feet, for that Insatiably Ambitious Monarch to trample on. Our Late Prince here at Home was labouring all he could to erect Convents and Chappels, to set up popish Schools, and to make some Publick Processions and Devotions.

THROUGH

**T H R O U G H O U T** the whole Reign of King James, his Mind was only bent upon overturning all the Laws of the Kingdom by the abolishing of the Penal Laws and the Test; which was as the Bone of Contention that France had thrown in amongst us, whilst the unbounded Lust of her Grand Master's Tyranny was aspiring to become the Absolute Disposer of all his Neighbour's Dominions. Thus the Late King James having served the Ends and Designs of France, and our Evils still more and more redoubling upon us in his Reign, God was pleased in his most Wise and Merciful Providence to send his Mighty Champion by a Divine Commission to deliver this his People and Nation of England from all their Miseries, and to re-instate them in their Ancient and Plenary Liberty, restoring to them the free Exercise of their Religion, and the entire Enjoyment of their Laws and Priviledges; in pulling down the High Places which Superstition had set up, and in displaying every where the Banner of Liberty; not by Fire and Sword, like the Common Enemy and Oppressor, but by most Christian Methods, by a Mild and Sweet Way, without Effusion of Blood, without Resistance, and without any Contest. So far was this Happy Revolution from any such thing, that

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on the contrary the Late King James invited our Great Deliverer to come to St. James's: He came, and the other yielded up the Place to him. After now so great an Event as this, so Surprising and so Advantagious to this Nation, and to all Europe, what shall we say, and what indeed can we do, but to cry out with the Royal Prophet, This is the Lord's Doing, and it is Marvellous in our Eyes.

**M A N Y** People will hardly be brought to believe, That a Prince, so wise as King James the First was, should so far dissemble, and so peaceful too as he, should have laid the First Foundation of the Civil Wars, the Sparks of which came to be blown up to so Great a Fire as that which hath been seen kindled in England since his Death. Yet it is a most great Truth, That the Match was the Occasion of that Dreadful Conflagration by those Agreements he made with Lewis XIII. King of France, at the Request of the Pope, and the Instigation of Cardinal Richlieu: For that was very Prejudicial and Injurious not only to the Religion he professed, but also to the whole Nation. This King did not content himself with setting his Hand to all those Articles, for compleating the Marriage of his Son, Charles Prince of Wales, with Madam Henrietta Maria of France; but



but besides, he made him to Promise, That he would observe them, as in effect he did, and that most inviolably, when he came to the Crown, to the Prejudice of the Laws of the Realm, and his own Conscience. And that was the first Cause which afterwards brought on his Unhappy Fall, and all the Calamities to which England afterwards was so miserably exposed from that Time, even to the Desertion of James II. as will be seen more at large in this ensuing Treatise, where the Covenants and Agreements above-mentioned are set down at length: And we promise our selves, That most Persons, who will be at the Pains of Reading this over, will be pleased in Learning from thence, and understanding, what was the Source and Spring that gave Rise to all the past Calamities in England.

ENGLAND'S

*Hinc illæ Lachrymæ :*

OR

ENGLAND'S MISERIES

Set forth in

Their True Light :

Being a Brief

HISTORY

OF

This Last AGE.

S I R,

**T**HE sad and deplorable Condition to which we saw *England* reduced towards the latter end of the late King *James* the Second's Reign, even upon the brink of being wholly subjected to the Severities of an Iron Scepter, and an Arbitrary Government, and the intolerable Weight of an Absolute Power, under a King, who suffered himself to

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be miserably seduced and led away by the Ministry of a Council most pernicious and prejudicial to the whole Kingdom, whose only end was to Advance and Establish their own private Fortunes and Interests, not the Glory of their Sovereign, nor the Weal of the Nation, is beyond Contradiction manifest, by their labouring to bring it under a Dispensative Power, whereby Princes might claim a Right to change the very Laws of a Kingdom, and the Religion by those Laws Established within it; and, in one Word, to be the Sovereign Masters of the Lives, Liberties, Honours and Estates, of all their Subjects.

This Extravagant Height of Prerogative (which hath been taking footing for near an Age past in the Neighboring Kingdoms, and which hath produced so many Evils and Calamities in them) had not its first Rise in *England* under the late Reign of King *James* the Second, neither did the Misery wherein we beheld this *Kingdom*, spring up in one Night, like the Goad of *Jonas*; but it was an old Sore which smelt rank long since, a Pest breaking out in the latter end of the Reign of his Grand-



Grandfather *Beati Pacifici*, though it rag-  
ged more violently under the late Reign  
of *James the Second*; the Stench of  
which began, not only to infect one  
part of the People of these Three King-  
doms, but it obliged the other ( who  
were the Sounder ) part at last to for-  
tifie themselves against that Stench in  
Doctrine, as well as loss of their Liber-  
ties, Laws, Religion, and even of their  
Lives too, if God in his Infinite Mercy,  
as by a Miracle I had almost said, had  
not *Jure Divino* sent us, not a *Legislator*,  
as he did heretofore to the People of the  
*Jews*, to get them out of the Land of Egypt,  
out of the House of Bondage, but a Mighty  
Deliverer, to preserve us in our Liberties,  
Religion, Laws, and in the Possession of  
our Honors and Estates, and whatsoever  
else is dear to us: To preserve our Coun-  
try for us and our Posterity, and to go-  
vern both us and them, with the pleasing  
Scepter of Love, and the tender Voice of  
a Father, to the end that those harsh and  
ill-natured Expressions of *this is my Plea-  
sure, and I will be Obeyed*, may be heard  
no longer among us, but for the future,  
that the Commands of their present Ma-  
jesties, King *William* and Queen *Mary*,  
and their Successors, and the Gladsome

Obedience of their willing People, may be one and the same thing, seeing that they are now bound up and united by the Cords of Equity and Justice on the Sovereign's side, and of Duty and Gratitude on the Nations, and both together by the Profession of that Religion, which produces the Fear of God, and mutual Charity to the Sons of Men.

To ascend then to the Source of the Evils and Calamities which we have seen in *England*, I will begin with the Reign of *James* the Sixth King of *Scotland*, who afterwards, upon the Death of that Great Princess Queen *Elizabeth*, (whose Memory will be lastingly Blessed, even to the End of Ages ; ) was proclaimed King of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. He was the Son of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, who was forced to leave her Kingdom upon some terrible Accusations, which (if true) were unworthy any Woman, but much less a Queen ; but this we know for certain, that she was a declar'd Enemy to the *Protestant Religion*, she hated and persecuted those who profess'd it to the last degree of Violence and Outrage : And that to her extreme Grief, King *James* her Son, was, by the pious Care of the *Parliament* of *Scotland*,

*land*, bred up in the *Protestant Religion*, which she hated and detested mortally.

This Prince did not only make an open Profession of it whilst he was barely King of *Scotland*, but also after his coming into *England*, and even to the end of his Life: He Married a Princess of *Denmark*, who was a *Lutheran*, the People during his Reign lived in a tolerable Peace and Tranquility, and the Prosperity with which Heaven had abundantly blest them under Queen *Elizabeth*, they were not deprived of during the Reign of her Successor; yet, notwithstanding all the pacifick Quality wherewith he was invested, His Kingcraft Carriage towards his People, and his superficial Attachment to the *Protestant Religion*, this is certain, that it was from him that the Source of all those Miseries sprang, which we have since seen to overflow our *English* Nation, and the many dreadful Calamities to which it hath been subject, even from his Death to the *Abdication* of his Grandson *James* the Second; so that we may say, one King *James*, tho a Zealous *Protestant*, was the cause of all our Miseries and Unhappineses, and that another King *James*, through his too great Zeal against *Protestants*, was the Cause of our Deliverance. Strange Catastrophe! It



must be avowed, one Protestant King, as Good, as Pacifick, as Zealous as he was for his own Religion, did certainly, without well considering and reflecting on it, give way to the Encouragement of the *Romish* Religion in *Great Britain*, and a *Roman* Catholick King, descending from his Loins, all burning hot with Zeal for his Religion, drove it out by his Rash and Violent Procedures; and by being eager of doing too much in its Favor, and of Establishing it most firmly after his Death, he *reversed* it during his life, against his own Sentiments and Hopes, as well as those of his Councillors; and saw himself disappointed of reaping the Fruit of that pernicious and wicked Seed, which *Henrietta Maria* had sown, during her Residence in *England*, and which was as Mortal a Poyson to the King, her Husband, as it proved afterwards to the Princes, their Children.

*Henry VIII.* who lived at the time wherein the *Reformation* from *Rome* began, caused the Doctors of this Kingdom to write against the Reformers, and especially against *Luther*, and for it some pretend that he obtained of the *Pope* that glorious Name (which his Successors have since retain'd) of *the Defendor of the Faith*. Tho their Pretence is very false, for this Title of  
*Defen-*

*Defensor Fidei*, Defendor of the Faith, was not so much conferred on King *Hen. 8.* by the Popes of Rome, as confirmed unto him; for in a Charter of King *Richard 2.* unto the University of *Oxford*, the same Title occurs, for which and other Proofs hereof, consult the Epistle Dedicatoy before *D. Crakanthorp* against the Archbishop of *Spalata*, and *Sir Isaac Wake* in his *Rex Platonius*, *Dr. Heylin's* help to *Englisb History*, pag. 16.

However, that Title might look as a Pre-  
 sage of what he should do, and not of what  
 he had done, for God having given him  
 some light he began, by shaking off the  
*Romish* Yoke, and withdrawing both him-  
 self and his Kingdom from their servile  
 Obedience to the *Pope*; I say, he began  
 himself with all his might to work a *Refor-*  
*mation* in his Kingdoms; but as for so  
 great a Work, a long time was necessary  
 to dispose to it, and instruct a whole Peo-  
 ple, that had been bred up in the Ignorance  
 of a Religion they had suck'd in with their  
 Milk; and considering withal how the  
 Sticklers for *Rome*, and the Prelates, did  
 every where Persecute that which King  
*Henry* was labouring to perswade them to  
 embrace; so what was as a thing impossi-  
 ble for him to see that Great Work accom-  
 plished,

plished; which he had begun, during his life, he left it to God and his Successors to finish. He married several Wives, the first was *Catharine*, the Daughter of *Ferdinand VI.* King of *Spain*, afterwards *Anna Bullen*, *Jane Seymour*; and after these, three others; by the First was born to him *Mary*; by the Second, *Elizabeth*; and by the Third, a Son, who reigned after him by the name of *Edward VI.* and who was a Prince of mighty Hopes, tho it pleased God to cut off those Hopes, by taking him so early to himself.

During the few Years he was on the Throne, He happily propagated what his Father had so gloriously begun, by a *Reformation* of Doctrine; which in all probability would have been thoroughly reformed and established, had his Reign been continued, but he died in the *Sixteenth* Year of his Age, when he had reign'd but Six Years, Five Months, and Nine Days. He was extremely lamented by his People; but especially by those many thousands of Persons that had imbraced the *Reformation* in this Kingdom, in as much as they very reasonably foresaw the sharp Tryals, and great Persecution which would be brought upon them under the Reign of *Mary*, his eldest Sister, who was then to succeed him; for they were sure that she would set up the  
Altars



Altars which her Father had pull'd down, and would rebuild what her Predecessor had destroy'd, being in her own Nature *Sanguinary*, and bigotted by the Zeal of her Religion.

And so in effect it happened, for she no sooner ascended the Throne, but she, contrary to all Faith, and her own Engagements, persecuted her Protestant Subjects with the utmost Violence, through the advice of a Cruel Council, which she called, That of her Conscience, putting to death *many hundreds* of those who refus'd to come over to her Communion; all the Favour she shewed them before she sent them to their *Martyrdom*, was to put them to their choice, either *to go to Mass, or to burn*. And immediately they dispatched those poor People according to what side they took. But that which increased her Rage against the *Reformed Religion*, and her fury against those that professed it, was the Constancy with which she heard those blessed Martyrs indure the Torments and Fire; in so much as her Subjects gave her the name of *Bloody Mary*. Her Reign was a Texture of Massacre and Butchery, and the Current of that Blood she shed, was never dried up from the time of her Accession to the Throne, to that of her leaving it.

She

She Married the Infant of Spain, afterwards Philip II. but through very good luck to her People, she proved Childless, and had but own *Supposititious Big-Belly*, by means of a *Cushion*, which she clapt over it, to which (as some reported) she daily added more Feathers to make it appear bigger and bigger: But because I find a more particular Account of this in Mr. Foxe's Book of *Martyrs*, I shall here

for better satisfaction Transcribe what he says of it; *Foxe's Martyr-rol. 3. Vol. Fol. 271. Col. 1. & 2. Printed 1641.* And it is this. "At this time

"(i.e. when Processions and Bonfires were made for Joy of the Young Prince) many talked diversly, some said this Rumor of the Queens Conception was spread for a Policy; some other affirmed, that she was deceived by a Tympany, or some other like Disease, to think her self with Child, and was not; some thought she was with Child, and that it did by some chance miscarry, or else that she was bewitched; but what was the Truth thereof the Lord knoweth, to whom nothing is Secret; one thing of my own hearing, and seeing, I cannot pass over unwitnessed.

' There came to me, whom I did both hear and see, one *Isabell Malt*, a Woman dwelling

dwelling in *Aldersgate-street* in *Horn-Ally*,  
 not far from the House where this present  
 Book was Printed, who before made this  
 Declaration unto us, That she being de-  
 livered of a *Man-Child* upon *Witsunday*  
 in the Morning, which was the 11th day  
 of *June Anno 1555*. there came to her the  
 Lord *North*, and another Lord to her un-  
 known, dwelling then about *Old Fish-*  
*street*, demanding of her if she would part  
 with her Child, and would swear that  
 she never knew of, nor had any such Child;  
 which if she would, her Son (they said)  
 should be well provided for, she should  
 take no care for it, with many fair offers  
 if she would part with the Child,

After that, came other Women also, of  
 whom one they said should be the *Rocker*,  
 but she in no wise would let go her Son  
 who at the writing hereof being alive,  
 and called *Timothy Malt*, was of the Age  
 of Thirteen Years and upwards.

Thus much, I say, I heard of the Wo-  
 man her self. What Credit is to be given  
 to her Relation, I deal not withal, but  
 leave it to the liberty of the Reader, to be-  
 lieve it they that list, to them that list not,  
 I have no further Warrant to assure them.

Thus far that Learned and Faithful  
*Martyrologist*, but to return to what we  
 have made this Digression from. Queen



Queen *Mary* caused her Sister the Princess *Elizabeth* to be imprisoned, because of the Protestant Religion which she professed, and the Succors she underhand gave to those that were Persecuted: And the more her Counsel of Conscience foresaw, that the Queen not having any Children, that Princess must unavoidably Succeed her, the more certain it is, that the Design of that Bloody Counsel was to destroy her, and cut her off, either publickly or privately by Poyson: If God who had destinated her to be a Deliverer of his People (and to compleat what her Father had begun, and her Brother had continued) had not miraculously preserved her, and made her find her own Preservation to proceed from the Enemies of her Religion, for which notwithstanding she suffered Imprisonment. For the *Spanish* Council, considering Queen *Mary* to be Childless, and that if the Princess *Elizabeth* was taken off, the Crown of *England* would come to *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, the Duke of *Guise's* Neece, and to her Son; that that Queen being *French* in Inclination, finding her self once Mistress of Three Kingdoms, which would render her very powerful by Sea, if she came (as that would infallibly have happened,) to make *France* Fertile, or rather

rather to put the *Guisard* upon the Throne, at least, to reconcile him with *Henry II.* which would have been very easie for her to do, and to enter into a League against *Spain*; she might have turn'd the Tables, and extremely have incommoded him; therefore the Council of his *Catholick* Majesty, through a Politick Reflection, in the prospect of leaving *England* and *Scotland*, divided under two different Sovereigns, at least those two Crowns should be annexed to that of *France*, thought it necessary for that very reason to preserve the Princess *Elizabeth*, and to prevent Queen *Mary* and her pernicious Counsel, from touching the Life of that *Illustrious* Prisoner.

Bur Heaven at last being wearied with so much Blood that was drawn from the foundest part of the People of this Kingdom, and from the Veins of the best and noblest Lords of the Nation, was pleased to stop the Current of it, and cut off that Murthering Arm; for after five Years Reign, he took Queen *Mary* both from the Throne, and the Land of the Living, to the great Grief of all Those of her Perswasion, and of *Rome* it self, which lost in her a Zealous Champion, and a Great Support; but on the contrary, to the

the ravishing Joy and Comfort of the Oppressed. Her greatest Regret in dying, was, to leave her Crown to an Heretick, (for so she called her Sister) but she had no Remedy, nor Appeal: The Tribute to Nature must be paid, the Trumpet had Sounded, and she must go, to render an Account to the Sovereign Judge of all the World, and leave the Throne and Crown to her Prisoner, who was to make a much better Use thereof, during the time she had to Reign, than she had done in her five Years.

But *Mary* being dead, the Hatred, Rage and Cruelty of her Party, was not however buried with her in her Grave; but she dying, left a most wicked Root behind her, a Viperous Brood that concealed themselves in the Kingdom, and leaped, like Grasshoppers, from one Town to another, and from County to County, to seduce the People if yet it were possible; they made frequent Attempts upon the Life of the Queen by their devoted Catchpoles and Emiffaries; and not content with those who were already in the Kingdom, there came over from beyond Sea, *William Parry*, and *Edward Squire*, (two of their valiant Champions, who being pushed on by an infernal Counsel were  
sent



sent into England about the same Era-  
 rand.) Their own Acknowledgments will  
 be always faithful Witnesses for me of  
 what I now write, and their Confessi-  
 ons at the hour of death, have suffici-  
 ently verified this Truth, both from  
 whence they came, and what was their  
 Design.

Besides those that have read the Histo-  
 ry of the occasion of F. Saundiers coming  
 into England, Anno 1582. the Twenty  
 fifth Year of the Queen, know likewise  
 what he was to do here, and that he  
 was to make use of the Name of the  
 Queen of Scots, then a Prisoner, the bet-  
 ter to carry on his Designs; when he  
 saw that that Princess was against it,  
 through fear of a Tragical End, he told  
 her, with a Fierceness like a Priest, that  
 his Instructions were, *quod si molestus fu-*  
*isset, nec illa, nec filius ejus, regnarent;*  
 intimating, that if she were fearful of  
 having her Name made use of, to ani-  
 mate their Party to take off Queen Eli-  
 zabeth, that it should be done without  
 her, and that then neither she nor her  
 Son should sit on the English Throne;  
 but God's Providence took Care that their  
 Designs should be frustrated. For the Con-  
 spiracy being discover'd, the Blow fell up-  
 on

on the very Prisoner who had lent him her Name. And thus were the Enemies of this Magnificent Queen so far from being able to attempt any thing on her Person during the whole Course of her Life, that they had not power to poison her Clothes; Heaven being particularly watchful over her to preserve her, both before and whilst she reigned to the hour of her death: She was the Admiration of her People, the Love of her Subjects, and the Happiness of her Kingdoms, as well as the Glory of her Age; she lived in high Esteem, and reigned with great Sweetness and Temper, oppressing none in their Consciences, as her Predecessor had done; those who would not conform themselves to the *Reformation*, which she had brought in by the *Word of God*, she gave them the liberty of retiring, and of going out of the Kingdom with their Families and Effects; and she would never have put *Mary Queen of Scots*, her Cousin, to death, as Criminal as she was in the Judgment of a *Parliament*, after above *Eighteen Years Imprisonment*, if she had not been pushed on to it by *France*, and by the powerful and pressing Solicitation of

of *Monsieur de Bellievre*, Ambassador Extraordinary from that Crown, who was sent to her upon that Subject, by *Henry III.* because he apprehended the *Guisards*, his Hereditary Enemies, and near Relations to that Royal Prisoner, as we may see more at large in the *Memoirs of Monsieur du Maurier*, Printed at *Paris*, by the King's Authority. Tho she was press'd to it by the *Parliament*, for the safety of her Person, to let Justice have its course; she testified sufficiently afterwards, that she had not any Animosity against her, when that upon her Death-bed she declared *James King* of her *Scotland*, Son of the *Decollated Queen*, her Heir and Successor to the Crown of *England*; and it was by him that those two Kingdoms were United under one and the same Sovereign, to which was given the name of *Great Britain*, that so the two Nations for the future might have no Disputes about the Precedency of Name in the Titles of their King.

*Vid. au Preface de Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire de Hollande et des autres Provinces unies, ou lon verra les veritables causes des Divisions qui sont Depuis Soixante ans dans cette Republique, et qui la menacent de Ruine. per Messire Louis Aubeny, Chevalier, Seigneur du Maurier a Paris. 1680.*



This *James*, as we have already said, was by the care of the Parliament, bred up in the *Protestant Religion*, which flourished at that time in *Scotland*; but during *Qu. Elizabeth's* Life, he had laboured privately underhand to make his Party in *England* among the *Protestants*, as well as with the *Roman Catholicks*; to which latter he gave great hopes, promising them mighty Liberties, provided they would close in with his Interest after the Death of the Queen, in case he should meet with any Opposition in his coming to the Throne of *England*. They promised him their Assistance, and Suffrages, in the Belief they had, that he would have retained some good Opinion of that in which he had been Born, and that he had still remaining in him some Tincture of the Religion of his Mother, for which that Queen had always testified a blind Zeal and Passion: Moreover, Pope *Clement VIII.* at that time the *Roman Pontiff*, had caused to be written, (or else wrote himself by a Brief) to the *Roman Catholicks* here in *England*, that they would not suffer for the future, any one to Succeed that Miserable Woman, (for so he used to call *Queen Elizabeth*) but such a Person, of whose good Inclination to the

*Romish*

*Romish* Church they were sufficiently assured. But that Prince stood in no need of their Assistance, for the Queen being Deceased, and having declared the King of *Scotland* for her Successor, as of Right belonging to him, his Accession to the Crown of *England*, was very easie, and he was receiv'd here with the Acclamations of both Parties, and by all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as being the sole Lawful Heir and Successor to the Crown.

King *James* I. had several Children by Queen *Ann* his Wife, whilst he was in *Scotland*, and before he came to the Crown of *England*, but he had but two who came up to a Marriageable Age. His second Son ( who was called after the Death of *Henry* his Brother ) the Prince of *Wales*, and who was afterwards King, under the name of *Charles* I. and the Princess *Elizabeth*, who was Married to the *Elect*or *Palatine*.

*James* was a Peaceable King, having a Natural Aversion to Arms, insomuch that he could not indure the sight of a naked Sword: He was obliged to make divers Laws against the *Roman Catholics*, whereupon, not having answer'd their Expectations, they formed several

Plots against him during his Reign; and tho those Laws he had made were so absolutely necessary for the safety of his Person, and the Peace and Quiet of his Kingdom, yet he was the first that went about to break them, by the *Marriage* of his Son with a *Roman Catholick* Princess, notwithstanding all the *Remonstrances* of his *Parliament* and his *Council*, and the great *Regret* of his People, who yet had a fresh sense of the *Calamities* they had suffer'd under *Queen Mary*. and saw before their Eyes the sad Remains of that Shipwrack the *Protestant Religion* had undergone, in the Reign of that Sanguinary Woman, who was so violently incensed against all those that made Profession of it.

Those who had the liberty of a near Access to the Person of the King, to make their *Remonstrances* to him against the design he had taken of Marrying the Prince of *Wales* to a *Roman Catholick* Princess, receiv'd this only Answer from him, that his Mother having been a *Roman Catholick*, and also dying a *Martyr* for that Religion, he therefore was more desirous to Ally himself by the Marriage of his Son with *Spain*, or *France*, having there Princes of the Blood in both Courts.

The



The Council of *Spain*, being very Subtle and Politick, tho they were not very willing to give the *Infanta* to the Prince of *Wales*, upon account of Religion, and some other Ends, yet, on the other hand, they were not desirous to see a Marriage concluded with the Princess of *France*, for they were afraid, that by such a Match there would be too great an Alliance between *England* and *France*. And at that time *Spain* looking upon the Kings of *France* as perpetual Enemies to the House of *Austria*; they began already to be too Puissant, and therefore the Council did by no means think it convenient to let them be further Fortified by so advantageous a Marriage. *Spain*, to give the King of *France* time to Marry his Sister, and also to make him touched in Honor and with Resentment, that the King of *England* should prefer, for Heir of the Crown, the *Infanta* to Madam of *France*, as likewise an Alliance with *Spain*, to that of *France*, His Catholick Majesty took care it should be represented to the King of *Great Britain*, by some Lords of his Court, pushed on by Conde Gondomar, the *Spanish* Ambassador here, (an Active, Subtle Instrument to serve his Master's Ends;) that the Marriage of the

Prince with the *Infanta*, was the only sure way to make him able to Re-establish the *Elector Palatine*, his Son-in-Law, in his Principalities.

The King of *England* being resolved to have the Daughter of a King for the Prince his Son, did not so much trouble himself with what Religion she was of; (for, as he used to say, his own Mother had been all her Life-time a *Roman Catholick*) and therefore the *Spanish* Council to obtain the End they aim'd at, endeavour'd by the Address of their Ambassador here, to draw the Prince of *Wales* over into *Spain*, to give *France* the greater occasion of discovering his Resentment. In this they perfectly Succeeded to their Wishes; for the King of *Great Britain*, without consulting his Council, or being sensible how he expos'd his Honor, and his Son, to the Hatred of a Nation which was already but too great against the *English*, presently was Cajol'd into it; and upon the Assurance of *Gondemar*, (a Man exquisitely framed to carry on this Business, and by his Facetious ways, knew how to hit the King's Humour) and also at the persuasions of the Duke of *Buckingham*, his Favourite, he gave leave to the Prince his

his Son, to take that Voyage, and they found ways in *Spain* to Divert him there for above eight Months, without being able to agree upon any thing; and during all that time, the Prince saw the *Infanta* but very rarely, at most, but twice or thrice, and always then too so well guarded with Attendance, that he could not tell her the least Syllable of the occasion of his Voyage thither. This tedious stay of a Prince who was sole Heir to the *Imperial* Crown of these Realms in a strange Country, and so far remote from his own, made the *English* at last begin to Murmur, and even the King himself to be troubled at the Absence of his only Son for so long time in a Voyage that came to no Effect at all. This put a jealousy into his Head, which made him then begin to have some Apprehensions for the Prince, insomuch, as he sent him Orders to Withdraw, in case he had not a good Answer given him in a very short time. At length the King of *Spain* perceiving he was not able to shuffle it off any longer, resolved to give him a positive and Categorical Answer, which was, that he could not prevail with the *Pope* to grant a *Dispensation*, but upon such Conditions, as he knew very well would not by any



means be Acceptable. However, those Articles were sent to the King of *Great Britain*, which he would not, nor could, reasonably Agree to; for in general they contained a Publick Establishment for the *Catholick Religion in England*; but mentioned not one word of the Re-establishing of the *Electer Palatine*, tho that was the only Pretext that the King of *England* had taken up to get himself into an Alliance with *Spain*.

The King perceiving how he had been Trifled withal, called back his Son then in good earnest: And that Match being thus broke off, there was recommended to the King, by the Estates of the *United Provinces*, a Protestant Lady of High Quality, (but indeed she was not the Daughter of a King) with a vast Fortune; but that was knocking at a Deaf Man's Gate, it made no Impression, and the King refused hearkning to such a Proposition: Therefore he found himself obliged to provide a *Roman Catholick* Princess for his Son, and turning himself to *France*, where *Madam Henrietta Maria*, Daughter of *Henry IV.* and Sister of *Lewis XIII.* was as yet Unmarried; and there they used not so many Niceties, nor were so Refined in their Politicks, (how much soever they have been

been improved in them since) for they would not have King James to shew any Resentment at the Voyage, and long Residence of the Prince of Wales in Spain, and that was it the Pope watched for; for as for Spain, she never had any thoughts of giving the *Infanta* to Prince Charles; that was only as I have already said, a fine Turn, and *Adroitness* in Politicks.

The Roman Catholicks, as all the World knows, forget nothing whereby they may any ways propagate their Religion, and attract to it by fair and specious Promises, worldly Advantages, and also by Marriages, those who are of a seperate Communion from them, and confirm those in it who already profess it. (These in good Catholicks are Meritorious Works which hide a multitude of Sins.) But especially in a Country where the Exercise of their Religion is banished, which the Ecclesiasticks look on, as *partes Infidelium*, and as new Conquests for Faith. Therefore this Marriage being demanded by King James I. and granted by *Louis XIII.* It may be presumed, without any doubt of the matter, that the King (or Cardinal *de Richlieu* for him, for it was his Eminence then that governed both the King and France) took all the Precautions

cautions and Advantages that the Council of Conscience could suggest, and which *Spains* Refusal gave him: He communicated this Affair to *Urban VIII.* at that time Bishop of *Rome*, who was almost ravished with Joy at the news of having such a blessed Opportunity by that Marriage of endeavouring to bring in again the *Roman Catholick Religion* into *England*, and to propagate that Faith by means of the Queen and her Ecclesiasticks, whom she would bring over with her, and, who under the Shelter and Protection of their Royal Mistress might with great security advance that Pious Work, in hopes that the *Roman Catholick Religion* would one day get again upon the Throne by the *Descendants* from that Marriage, and that then they might, being countenanced by Royal Authority, labor to abolish and root out the *Reformation*, which the People had so religiously embraced to the great Prejudice of the Holy *Roman Catholick Chair*, and to make it happen to them according to the true Proverb, *The Dog is turn'd to his own vomit again, and the Sow that was washed to her wallowing in the Mire.* To this end Cardinal *Richlieu*, a most zealous Man in his Religion, and one that was a

Heroe

2 Pet. 2. 22.



Heroe for the *Romish* Faith, as well as a  
 great Eavorite of the Court of *Rome*, whom  
 he had consulted in this Affair, and who  
 was in the same Interests with *Urban*,  
 drew up together with his Holiness, Ar-  
 ticles and Agreements, which he caused  
 King *James*, and *Charles* Prince of *Wales*,  
 to sign and promise; and which were  
 the Source of all the Calamities, and the  
 Foundation of all the Plots and Conspi-  
 racies which we have seen in *England*,  
 and which from that very time kindled  
 the fire of *Division*, and was the Cause  
 of that *Civil War* in this Kingdom be-  
 tween the Sovereign and his People, and  
 deprived the Nation of her publick Peace  
 and Tranquility, which she so happily  
 enjoyed before. I submit this to the  
 Judgment of all unbiaſſed and disin-  
 terreſſed Persons, who are not prepoſſeſ-  
 ſed with that mighty Paſſion and incon-  
 ſiderate Zeal, which moſt commonly ac-  
 companies *Roman* Catholicks, which is  
 really very prejudicial to the Deſigns they  
 have, of drawing over to them thoſe that  
 are of other Communion; and is good  
 Advice if they would pleaſe to take it.  
 Theſe are the Purport of ſome of the Ar-  
 ticles that were preſented to King *James*,  
 and agreed to by him, and the Prince  
 of *Wales*.

Arti-

*Articles agreed to for the Marriage of*  
**CHARLES** *Prince of Wales*  
*with the Princess* **HENRIET-**  
**TAMARIA** *of France.*

1. **F**IRST, The most Christian King, to testifie his Steadfastness to the See Apostolick, and his Obedience to the Sovereign Bishop of the Catholick Apostolick *Roman* Church, is desirous above all things, first that the *Pope's* Dispensation should be demanded, neither being willing, nor indeed able to complete the Marriage of his most Serene Sister with the most Serene Prince and Son of the King of *Great Britain*, without his expresse Consent and Benediction; that so what he does may be accomplish'd with an entire, humble and solemn Obedience, as becomes the true Son of the most holy *Romish* Church.

2. The King then having obtain'd that Dispensation, and his Holiness having given his Benediction, the Kings of *Great Britain* and *France* would use their Endeavours, that so the Marriage between the said most Serene Prince *Charles* and *Henrietta Maria* might be solemnized according to the Laws and Customs of the Catholick

tholick Apostolick *Romish* Church ; and therefore the most Serene King of *Great Britain*, and the most Serene Prince *Charles* and Madam *Henrietta Maria* of *France* have agreed, that the Marriage shall be celebrated in a holy and indissoluble manner according to the Laws and Customs of the Catholick Apostolick *Roman* Church and that the most Serene Prince of *Wales* himself, or his lawful Proxie, sent express upon the said occasion, and furnished with sufficient Powers, shall stand upon the Threshold of the Cathedral Church-door, with *Madam* the most Christian King's Sister conducted by himself, before the Ordinary of the Place, or some other Archbishop, or Bishop, established in the Episcopal Order by the chief *Roman* Bishop, always with the Permission of the said Ordinary, and there, in a Place raised for that purpose, (having before-hand acquainted the People with it, that they may not be ignorant,) they shall promise to one another mutually the Faith of Marriage, according to the Laws of the Cath. Apost. *Romish* Church, they shall contract Marriage then at present by word of Mouth, before the Archbishop, or Bishop, as above-said, according to the common practise and usage of the said Church ; which being done,



done, Madam *Henrietta Maria* shall enter into the Church, to be present at the most holy Sacrifice of the Mass; and afterwards the Prince, or his Proxie, shall enter into the Church, follow his Spouse, and acknowledge her for such, and a Daughter of the *Roman* Catholick Church, and that according to the Customs of the said Church he takes her for his Wife, under the Obedience and Benediction of the Soveriagn *R. Pontif.*

5. And, there he shall promise, as they have already agreed, that the most Serene Lady *Henrietta Maria*, as likewise all her Domesticks and Servants, and all others belonging to her, and convenient for her Service, whether within Her Palace or without, their Children, and Descendants, and all their Servants, may freely profess and exercise the Cath. Apost. *R.* Religion.

5. That to the end aforesaid, not only in the City of *London*, but in all the Kingdoms and Territories depending on the King of *Great Britain*, in general, wheresoever the said Lady shall make her Abode or Residence, she shall have there a Church or Chappel sufficiently capacious with convenient Avenues, not only for the use of her Highness, and her most Noble Family, but also for all Persons of her Retinue.

6. That the said Church or Chappel shall be

be adorn'd in a decent manner, according to the Custom and Usage of the Catholick, Apostolick *Romish* Church, the Care and Custody whereof her Highness shall give to whom she pleases, wherein all the Duties and Sacraments of the Catholick, Apostolick *Rom.* Church may be administred, the most H. Sacrament of the *Mafs* be offered up there, the Word of God Preached, and the Divine Service solemnly and publickly perform'd, so as it is us'd and practis'd in the Catholick Church, that there may be publish'd in it, and gain'd there Indulgences and Jubilees according to their Tenour, and as shall be granted by our Holy Father the *Pope*.

7. That for the Burial of the Dead, belonging to her said Highness, there shall be a convenient place allow'd for a Church-Yard, bless'd with the sign of the H. Cross, and adorn'd with the Images of Saints, according to the Catholick, Apostolick, and *Romish* Usage, which shall be enclos'd with a Wall, not to be expos'd to any Contempt or Profanation, and which shall be committed to the care of such a Person, as her Highness shall think fit, (or for failure thereof, to the Bishop whom the *Pope* shall have establish'd) and shall choose for the said purpose.

8. It

8. It is also covenanted and agreed, that her most Serene Highnesses great Almoner shall be always a Bishop, created so by the Pope, who shall perform the Office of a Bishop in the said Church or Chappel, that he shall have and exercise therein all necessary Authority and Jurisdiction, that so he may take care to preserve things Sacred, which concern the Catholick, Apostolick, Rom. Church, and the Rites and Privileges of the said Church or Chappel, and govern the Priests and other Ecclesiastical Assistants, chastise Offendors, after their sacred Canons, and if the secular Justice should take hold of them, it should immediately give them up to their said Bishop, for him to judge them; and if it should happen that the Bishop should be prevented by Sicknes, Absence, or otherwise; the Vicar-General, deputed by him, shall have the same right of Jurisdiction, if the Bishop thinks good;

9. 'Tis covenanted, that there shall be in the Court of her most Serene Highness, besides the abovesaid Bishop, eight and twenty Rom. Cath. Priests, to serve in the foresaid Church or Chappel, and perform the H. Administration, in which number shall be the Chaplains and Almoners of her most Serene Highness, who shall all be accounted her Domesticks, and there shall be given



given to each of them a handſom convenient Penſion, for their ſubſiſtence in Clothing, and other neceſſary Proviſions as of Diet, &c. according to their Dignity, Profeſſion and Inſtitution, after the Rights and Ceremonies of the Holy Church of *Rome*.

10. It is further Covenanted, That the King of *Great Britain*, and the Prince of *Wales* his Son, ſhall be Obliged upon Oath, and the Word of a King and Prince, that they will never either Directly, or Indirectly Sollicit her Serene Highneſs Madam *Henrietta Maria*, nor any of her Domeſticks, to turn from their Catholick and Apoſtolick *Romiſh* Religion, nor to do any thing contrary to the Principles thy profeſs.

11. It is Covenanted, That the Children that ſhall be Born of this Royal Marriage, till they attain to the full Age of 13 Years Old, ſhall belong to Madam their Mother, and conſequently that all Perſons entrusted with the Care of the Children as aforeſaid, till they come to the above-named Age of 13 Years compleat, ſhall be choſen by the moſt Renowned Lady *Henrietta Maria*, without any Impeachment or Hindrance, and ſhall be accounted her Domeſticks, to enjoy all the Rights, Privileges and Pre-rogatives, as her ſaid other Domeſticks are hereby to Enjoy.

12. It is Covenanted, That all the Do-  
D
meſticks

mesticks, Men-servants and Maid-servants, and their Creatures, whom the said most Serene Lady shall bring into *England* to serve her, both at Present and Hereafter, shall be of the Catholick, Apostolick, *Romish* Religion, *French* by Nation, chosen by the Most Christian King; and whenever there shall be any Voidance, either by Death, acquittal, or by other cause or Accident, her most Serene Highness shall supply those Places with other Catholicks, and *French*, (or the King of *Great Britain* consenting to it) she may take of his *English* Subjects, provided they be Catholicks.

13. The Most Serene King of *Great Britain*, to testifie the singular Friendship he bears to the Most Serene Lady *Henrietta Maria*, grants now to all and each of her Retinue, professing the Catholick, Apostolick, *Romish* Religion within his Kingdoms, Lands and Dominions thereunto belonging, the liberty of living in all manner of Safety, without any Danger or Trouble; without being any ways Disquieted or Molested, either in Publick or in Private, for being, and making Profession of the Catholick, Apostolick, *Romish* Religion: And to the end that none may be Ignorant of this Grace and Favour which the King of *Great Britain* grants unto

unto them, it shall be Publickly Notified presently, that the Articles of this present Marriage have been Signed.

All and every one of which Articles, Pacts, and Covenants, consented to in a particular Agreement, between the said Kings, the Most Christian King of *France*, and the King of *Great Britain*, and the Most Serene *Charles* Prince of *Wales*, as well for themselves as their Successors hereafter coming, they do all and each by themselves Accept, Agree to, Answer, and Promise, that they shall be Safely and Inviolably Observed, Kept, and Performed.

*Signed the 25th. of March. 1625, &c.*

These Articles concerning Religion were not much short of those for the *Spanish Match*, if you please to compare them.

*Rushw. Collect.*  
1 Vol. Fol. 86.  
87, 88.

They are particularly set forth in Mr. *Rushworth's* Collections.

And what I have now related is only the Articles which were publish'd between the two Kings, for I have not been able to get a right knowledge of what was privately transacted and agreed on between them, for propagating the *Roman* Catholick Religion against the Established Laws of the Land, with a design afterwards to change the Religion, and to ruin that of the Protestants, by setting a *Rom. Catholick* King



upon the Throne : which could not in likelihood miss of taking its effect, the Children by that Marriage being to be bred up by their Mother, and whom she placed over them in that Religion till they came to the Age of thirteen Years compleat. And we may yet farther see the Truth of this, by the following Articles which the *Pope* sent to *Lewis XIII.* and made him promise and swear to them ; For he knew his performing of these Articles would bring Grift to his Mill, without which he would not grant his Dispensation.

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*Articles sent by Pope URBAN the VIII. to LEWIS XIII. the most Christian King of France, to be by his Majesty Sworn to, and Promised to his Holiness, by reason of the Marriage between the most Serene Prince of Wales, and the most Renowned Princess HENRIETTA MARIA of France, Sister to his most Christian Majesty.*

*In the Name of God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen.*

**I** *Lewis XIII. the most Christian King of France, promises to the holy See Apostolick, as most just and equitable, and to the most holy Father in God, the Sovereign*

reign Pontif *Pope Urban*, that by reason of the Marriage now in Treaty between the most renowned Lady *Henrietta Maria*, the *French King's* Sister, and the most Serene *Charles* Prince of *Wales*, Son of the most Serene King of *Great Britain*, that besides the Prerogatives concerning the Catholick Religion, contained in the Covenants and Articles promised and signed, annexed to the Letters Patents under the Seal of the Chancery of the most Christian King on the ——— of *March* this present Year, the said King Promises as he hath been Promised, that *James* King of *Great Britain*, and the Prince of *Wales*, on the behalf of the said most renowned Lady, as soon as the said Marriage shall be celebrated, they will grant, as now they do grant, to all those who profess the Catholick, Apostolick, *Rom.* Religion, that they shall enjoy the free Exercise of it in every one of their Kingdoms, whither they be Subjects or Strangers, without being Prosecuted or Subjected to any Law of the Kingdom, being willing they shall live there with all safety, without any danger, enjoying their Estates, without being publicly or privately molested upon the account of their professing or exercising the *Rom.* Catholick Religion, as it is specified in the fourth and fifth Articles of the above recited Agree-

ment, relating to the said *Rom.* Catholick Religion: Moreover the most Christian King Promises, and engages his own Faith, and that of the Kings his Successors; for and in the Name of the most Serene King of *Great Britain*, and the Prince of *Wales*, and for their Successors in the said Kingdom of *Great Britain*, that the Laws made, or to be made, against Catholicks, shall not be either directly or indirectly ever put in Execution, but that all the said Catholicks for the future shall obtain a more full and ample Liberty to profess and exercise their said Catholick, Apostolick, *Romish* Religion, than what they could have but little hopes of enjoying, by virtue of the Treaties of Marriage with *Spain*; and that this Concession shall be notified to the said Catholicks, as soon as the Contract of Marriage shall be signed, and made by word of Mouth.

2. In the second place the most Christian King Promiseth, as it hath been agreed, that he will never consent that the Domestick Servants of the most renowned Lady *Henrietta Maria*, shall be compelled to take any Oath to the King of *Great Britain*, nor to the Prince of *Wales*, and if they shall be forced to it, it shall be to this effect, *viz.*

‘ I N. N. do swear and promise Fealty  
to



' to the most Serene *James* K. of *Great Bri-*  
 ' *tain*, and to the most Serene *Charles* Prince  
 ' of *Wales*, and to the most renowned Lady  
 ' *Henrietta Maria*, Sister to the most Chri-  
 ' stian King, which I will punctually ob-  
 ' serve, and if I do hear of any thing a-  
 ' gainst the Person, Honor and Dignity of  
 ' the King, and the Common Weal of the  
 ' Kingdom, I will forthwith reveal it to his  
 ' Majesty and the Prince of *Wales*, or to  
 ' some of their Ministers appointed for  
 ' that purpose.

3. ' That all the other Catholick Sub-  
 ' jects of the King of *Great Britain*, or his  
 ' Successors, shall not take any Oath of Feal-  
 ' ty, as is abovesaid, ( if they shall be obli-  
 ' ged to take any ) but what shall be upon  
 ' a new Form, which the two Kings shall  
 ' agree on, the most Christian King promi-  
 ' sing withal to the Sovereign Pontif, and  
 ' to the Holy See Apostolick, for himself,  
 ' his Heirs and Successors to the Kingdom  
 ' of *France*, that he will never consent to any  
 ' form of Oath to be taken by Catholicks,  
 ' but with the consent of the *Pope*, and ho-  
 ' ly See Apostolick.

' Moreover the said most Christian King  
 ' promised according as it hath been speci-  
 ' fied in the 11th Article of Agreements a-  
 ' bove-mentioned, that the Nurses, and all

' other Persons intrusted to have the Care  
 ' of the Children which shall be born of this  
 ' Marriage till they attain the Age of 13  
 ' Years compleat, shall not only be chosen  
 ' with all freedom by the most Serene Lady  
 ' *Henrietta Maria*, but that she her self, or  
 ' those who shall by her be authorized  
 ' to do it, shall choose no other Persons but  
 ' Catholicks, nor commit the care of choo-  
 ' sing them to any but Catholicks.

5. ' The most Christian King also Pro-  
 ' mises, as it is contain'd in the 10th Arti-  
 ' cle of the abovesaid Agreement, that if  
 ' any one be so bold as to presume, either  
 ' directly or indirectly, to trouble the Mind  
 ' of her most Serene Highness, by endea-  
 ' vouring to withdraw her from the Ca-  
 ' tholick, Apostolick, *Rom.* Religion, either  
 ' in whole or in part, that such Person shall  
 ' be punished according to the Nature of  
 ' his offence; or if any suffer themselves to  
 ' be tempted, or solicited, without imme-  
 ' diately revealing it, and afterwards it  
 ' comes to be known, he shall be forthwith  
 ' banished the Court of her most Serene  
 ' Highness.

6. ' The Most Christian King promi-  
 ' ses, that this Marriage shall never be  
 ' exposed to the Sentence of any Here-  
 ' ticks, especially the *Calvinists*, to be re-  
 repudiated;

‘repudiated; as it hath been expressly Spe-  
 ‘cified in formal Terms with the King of  
 ‘*Great Britain* and the Prince of *Wales*,  
 ‘in the Contract of Marriage, and other  
 ‘binding Articles of Agreement.

7 ‘The Most Christian King promises  
 ‘for himself and his Successors, That as  
 ‘far as it shall depend on the Knowledge,  
 ‘Power and Authority, of the most Serene  
 ‘King of *Great Britain*, of the Prince of  
 ‘*Wales* his Son, and of her most Serene  
 ‘Highness *Henrietta Maria*, and their Suc-  
 ‘cessors, that they will do what in them  
 ‘lyes to bring about every thing that hath  
 ‘been thought requisite by Pope *Urban*  
 ‘*VIII.* for the good of the *Roman Catho-*  
 ‘*lick Religion*; and also the Most Chri-  
 ‘stian King promises his Holiness, that he  
 ‘will make use of his utmost care and di-  
 ‘ligence to advance and forward the Af-  
 ‘fairs of the *Catholick, Apostolick, Romish*  
 ‘*Religion*; and that if before hand there  
 ‘were any provisionary Laws made in the  
 ‘Kingdom of *Great Britain*, to Exclude  
 ‘Children that were *Catholicks* from the  
 ‘Succession of the said *Kingdom*, they should  
 ‘be revok’d; at least in reference to the Heirs  
 ‘Males that should be born of the said Mar-  
 ‘riage, and that he would hinder any more  
 ‘from being made to debar them for the  
 ‘future. ‘In



' In the second place, that all Catholicks  
 ' might come to the Chappel, set apart for  
 ' her most Serene Highness, the Sister of  
 ' his most Christian Majesty, at least when  
 ' she should be present there, and that all  
 ' those Catholicks, whither they be the  
 ' King's Subjects or Strangers, that should  
 ' accompany her most Serene Highness to  
 ' Church, Chappel or other sacred Place,  
 ' to assist at Divine Service, should not be  
 ' hindred, nor driven from the place where  
 ' the Sacrifice of the Mass is offered.

' And for the future there shall be no  
 ' more Laws made in *great Britain* against  
 ' the *Rom.* Catholicks, that so what hath  
 ' been already, and shall be hereafter grant-  
 ' ed to them, for the security of the Catho-  
 ' lick, Apostolick, *Rom.* Religion, on be-  
 ' half of the said Marriage, may as soon as  
 ' possible be confirmed by Parliament, or at  
 ' least by the K. of *great Britain's* Council;  
 ' that in the mean while the most Christian  
 ' K's. Promise shall still remain in its full  
 ' force and virtue, as well with regard to  
 ' what shall be confirmed by Parliament,  
 ' and by the Council, as to all other things  
 ' which his most Christian Majesty shall  
 ' have confirm'd after they have agreed up-  
 ' on the form of the Oath of Confirmation,  
 ' which shall be according to this Model.

“ I N. N. do Swear and Promise, that I  
 “ will wholly observe, as much as I am a-  
 “ ble, all and every one of the Articles com-  
 “ prised in the treaty of Marriage entred  
 “ into between the most Serene Prince of  
 “ *Wales*, and her most Serene Highness  
 “ *Henrietta Maria*, Sister to the most Chri-  
 “ stian King.

“ I do Swear and Promise also, that I will  
 “ not execute, nor cause to be executed, ei-  
 “ ther by my self, or by any of my Mini-  
 “ sters imploy’d in my Service, any Law  
 “ made, or to be made against any *Roman*  
 “ Catholick whomsoever; and furthermore  
 “ I will not exact any penalty from them,  
 “ but I will faithfully observe to the utmost  
 “ of my power the orders and Agreements  
 “ establish’d by the Articles of the above-  
 “ said Treaty, that consists in causing a  
 “ publick Church to be built, for *Roman*  
 “ Catholicks to go to.

“ In assigning a place to serve for a  
 “ Church-Yard, not only for all the Houf-  
 “ hold Servants of her most Serene High-  
 “ ness, but in several other places of *Great*  
 “ *Britain*, where necessity requires for the  
 “ Burial of Catholicks.

“ That the Jurisdiction of the Great Al-  
 “ moner of her Highness shall extend to all  
 “ Causes, Civil and Criminal, relating to  
 “ her

“ her Highnesses Domestick Servants; Fi-  
 “ nally I do promise to our most serene Lord  
 “ and the See Apostolick, that I will zea-  
 “ lously endeavor in some time upon the  
 “ account of the said Marriage, to gain con-  
 “ siderable advantage in the Kingdom of  
 “ *Gr. Britain* to the Catholick Religion,  
 “ and to Catholicks themselves; and as for  
 “ all the Promises contain’d and specified  
 “ in the aforesaid Articles, the most Chri-  
 “ stian K. promiseth for himself and his suc-  
 “ cessors, to cause them to be kept and ob-  
 “ served inviolably, provided he be infor-  
 “ med and advertised of it. This Oath and  
 “ Promise was made at *St. Germans*, the  
 “ ————— of the Year 1625. Signed  
 “ *Lewis*, and underneath *Philippeaux*.

After that *James K. of great Britain* had  
 submitted thus far, as to subscribe the Ar-  
 ticles that were so directly contrary to the  
 known Laws of his Realm, and so repug-  
 nant to his Conscience, and the Religion  
 he openly profess’d; will it not be said, that  
 that Prince did it against the motions and  
 impulses of his Conscience, or that he had lit-  
 tle or no Religion, or had still an Inclination  
 to that from which he had been deliver’d by  
 the Care of the *Scotch* Parliament; for if we  
 do but take a Review of the Course of his  
 Life, we shall generally find it to be very  
 Regular,



Regular, and to outward appearance closely adhering to the *Protestant Religion*; and therefore we ought to conclude, that he was himself very zealous, having in his Reign made several Laws against the *Rom. Religion*, and against *Jesuits and Priests* coming into, or remaining within this Realm: Remembring what he once had writ in a Letter to one of his Servants here in *England*, *An. Dom. 1600.* Three Years before he came to this Crown; which because it was never yet in Print as I know of, therefore as a Rarity worthy to be preserved, I present to the Reader, as I took it from a Manuscript very lately lent me by a most Noble Earl, and Peer of this Realm, and which is as followeth.

‘*Mr. Hambleton,*

“*A*lthough I never doubted, and was  
 “ever sufficiently informed of your  
 “good will towards me in all  
 “lawful sort, (for otherwise  
 “I never did, nor shall require  
 “them) by all the honest Sub-  
 “jects of *England*, that sin-  
 “cerely profess the only true  
 “Religion, professed, and by  
 “Laws Established in both

Manuscript of  
 several Papers  
 found in Mr.  
*Del's* Study,  
 Secretary to  
 Bp. Laud, Arch-  
 bishop of *Can-*  
*terbury.*

these

“these Countries, (the band of Conscience  
 “being the only sure band for tying of  
 “Men’s Affections to them whom to they  
 “owe a natural Duty) yet having the  
 “same renewed and confirmed unto me  
 “by your late Advertisments, I have  
 “thought good by this present, *all written*  
 “*with mine own hand*, to set you down a  
 “meeting for them in this point, that is,  
 “that ye shall in my Name, assure all the  
 “honest Men ye can meet with that are  
 “affected that way, and that *in the Prince-*  
 “*ly word of a Christian King*, that as I  
 “have ever without swerving, professed  
 “and maintained the same Religion within  
 “all the bounds of my Kingdom, so may they  
 “assure themselves, that how soon it shall please  
 “God lawfully to possess me with the Crown  
 “of that Kingdom wherein they are Subjects,  
 “I shall not only maintain and continue the  
 “Profession of the Gospel there, but withal  
 “not suffer or permit any other Religion  
 “to be professed and avowed within the  
 “bounds of that Kingdom. But because  
 “you have been, at your last being with  
 “me, particularly acquainted with my In-  
 “tentions in this point, as also that your self  
 “is so well known, and approved unto  
 “them there, ye shall by Tongue more par-  
 “ticularly inform them of my mind herein,  
 “resolving

“ resolving them of such malicious Calum-  
 “ nies, and unjust Imputations, as have been  
 “ from time to time by my undeserved  
 “ Enemies contrived against me. And thus  
 “ I bid you heartily farewell.

*James R.*

Yet notwithstanding this Prince ( who  
 was otherwise look'd upon to be so wise and  
 pious, that he gain'd the general Affection  
 of his People ) agreed to Articles so preju-  
 dicial to his Kingdoms, as well as contrary  
 to this Letter ; and which afterwards pro-  
 ved a poyson'd Spring, that was to issue  
 forth, (as it notoriously hath done) most  
 deadly Waters, *viz.* not only all the Mife-  
 ries and Calamities which we have seen  
 lately this Nation almost overwhelm'd  
 with, but all the Murthers that have ever  
 been committed since, which have made  
 our Streets run down with the Blood of the  
 greatest, most learned and best Men of the  
 Age, and which this Island hath been blest  
 with, since it came to the knowledge of  
 Christianity.

When therefore King *James* had set his  
 hand to this Marriage, which was after-  
 wards the Cause of so many Evils to these  
 Nations,



Nations, that not only *renversed* all the Establish'd Laws of the Kingdom, but utterly destroy'd them, depriv'd both him and his Successors of the *Supreme Authority*, and open'd a Gap for a *Romish* Successor to ascend the Throne by, who would not fail of undoing the Kingdom, by destroying the Laws and Religion of it ; God would not suffer him to see the Accomplishment of so black a Project in all its Consequences, but took him out of the World on the 27<sup>th</sup> of *March*, in the same Year 1625.

After the Death of King *James*, there were several foul Reports concerning his Sicknefs, as if he had met with the same Fate as the Duke of *Richmond* and the Marquis of *Hamilton* ; but this is certain, that he himself feared he had not fair play for his Life, but was trick'd out of it by the *black Plaister and Powder* laid on his *Stomach* by an Emperick brought in to him, whil'st the Physicians appointed to attend him, were at Dinner ; which he extreamly complained did so torment him, that he would have it pull'd off, though with it came the Skin and all. But his Body having been Opened, they gave it out, that his Distemper proceeded from his Spleen, which was a little Faulty, which possibly might be the cause of his falling into that extraordinary

extraordinary *Tertian Ague*, of which he died, after a Month's severe Languishment.

Two days after the Decease of that King, his Son *Charles* was Proclaimed King over all the Realm; and he was no sooner got into the Throne, but his thoughts were bent to compleat what his Father had so wretchedly begun for the ruine of these Nations, and proposed his Marriage with the Princess *Henrietta Maria* to the Council, which he caused immediately to meet after the Death of his Father; and notwithstanding all the Remonstrances that were made him, the King could not be dissuaded from it; the business had proceeded too far, which made them resolve to satisfy the Passion of their young King, which was now grown too hot and violent to be disputed; or put off: And for fear of losing her, the Prince sent presently his Proxy to the Duke of *Chevereux* with power in his Name, to Marry the Princess *Henrietta Maria* of France; and the Duke of *Buckingham* was sent afterwards to his Most Christian Majesty to bring over the new Queen into *England*, where she Arrived on the 23<sup>d</sup>. of *June* (*New Style*) 1625. Landing at *Dover*. 'Twas about seven in the Evening when she set her Foot on Shore, and the Sun withdrew its Beams, as

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being

being unwilling to shine upon a Descent so fatal to this Nation, and the Night hid the Miseries which that day were brought into this flourishing Island upon her Arrival.

On the 26<sup>th</sup>. the Queen with the King (who had paid his first Visit to her at *Dover*, the next day after she Landed there) made their Entry into *London*, having among others in her Train, a *Roman Catholick* Bishop, (on whom King *Charles* was oblig'd to settle a Pension of 4000*l*. a year.) Four Abbots, under the title of Almoners, on each 1000*l*. a Confessor 1000*l*. Two Chaplains Priests 1400*l*. Two Clerks of the Chappel, Two Grooms: Moreover twelve Priests of the Oratory, on whom 6000*l*. were to be Settled for their Subsistence and Maintenance: But besides all the Ecclesiasticks, the Queen, not to trust to *Protestants*, brought over with her a Train of *Roman Catholicks*, whereof she formed her House, and as it were a small Republick in the Kingdom: Four Ladies of Honour for her Bed-Chamber; six Maids of Honor with their *Gouvernante*, and one under her, besides Servants; eight Gentlemen, six *Valets de Chambre*, a Chamberlain, a Secretary, five Chamber-maids, Semstresses, Laundresses, a Physician, an Apothecary, Chirurgions, a Pantler, Cup-bearers Cooks, Potagers,



Potagers, Roasters, Bakers, Stewards, Coach-men, and all the Officers of her Stables. At her coming up to *London*, almost all the People of that great City went before her, and brought her (Just as heretofore the *Trojans* did the Horse, that was the Cause of their Destruction) in Triumph into their City, with general Acclamations and Demonstrations of Joy : But, poor People ! instead of those Rejoicings, and rich and gaudy Ornaments, wherewith each of them were clothed, how ought they rather to have covered themselves with Sack-cloths, and to have bewailed the Calamities which that Entry would ere long bring upon them, and the dreadful Consequences of approaching Desolation, of so much Blood that was to be spilt, and wherewith their Country was to run down by the Destruction of their fellow Citizens, which as a Sacrifice was to be offer'd up to that *Motley Marriage*, that could be only attended with dismal effects ; as presently was seen in the first Parliament the King held after his Coronation, which was on the second of *Feb.* 1626. where the Duke of *Backingham* was accused by the Earl of *Bristol*, of divers Misdemeanors, but instead of getting them examined into ; the King takes occasion to break up the Parliament, and afterwards

to send the Earl of *Bristol* Prisoner to the *Tower*, which caused no small murmurings among the People, and every one spoke of it according to the Dictates of his own Sentiments, but always with very little advantage to the King, who began to see (but then too late) the mischief which already that numerous Train of Ecclesiasticks on the *Qu.* had occasion'd, and the swarms of them that were continually coming over by the favour of their Protectores.

They also began to create a great deal of Clamour and Trouble, all over the Kingdom, by their perpetual motion, and continual running from House to House under pretence of Conversion-work, openly boasting that they had already converted many thousands in the little time they had been here. Whereupon the King received divers Complaints, as well from *Protestant* Bishops and Ministers, as from the Masters of Families, who said that those Priests did not only pervert their Servants, but their Children; and that by their wicked Instigation, unknown to their Parents, several of them were gone away beyond Sea, to be put into Colleges and Convents, for their more commodious being bred up in the *Romish* Religion: But upon all matters that happened on that Subject, the Queen still

stept

stept into the Breach, to prevent by her Credit any mischief that might have fallen on the Priests.

The King, endeavoring (the best he could) to suppress these continual Complaints of his People, and the rude and insolent Discourses of some, resolved to send back again into *France* all the *French* the Queen had brought along with her, which was put in Execution in *August* the same Year he was Crown'd; and to prevent giving them any occasion of complaining, the King heap'd Favors, Benevolences and Presents, upon all the *Fry of Clergy*, more indeed than ever they deserved, and it was largely to reward their labour of the Tares they had sown, and which they left behind them in the Kingdom, but however, all this Liberality of the King was not sufficient to hinder their Complaints, nor their solicitations in the Court of *France* to return into *England*, to gather, as they said, the Fruits of their Labour.

The Queen, on the other hand, who saw her self forestalled (as several of the *Romanists* were) of her desire to propagate the Catholick Faith, especially in her Kingdom of *England*, being pushed on by her Confessor and some others of the same brood, did not fail to write of this matter



very smartly to *Lewis XIII.* her Brother, but particularly to the *Queen Mother*, who also took (as we say) the Ball at the rebound, and made use of the time wherein the King of *Great Britain*, her Son-in-law, was taken up in a vigorous War against the *Spaniards*, as well as in some unhappy Circumstances of Discontent with his Parliament, the beginning of which proceeded from his Marriage, and from the continual Monopolies that were made upon the *Queens* account, and for her *Catholicks*, against the Interest and Laws of the Kingdom, which made them deny his Majesty the Money he demanded of them to set out a second Fleet against *Spain*, insisting first to have the Duke of *Buckingham* to give them an account of his Administration; and the King resolving not to consent, nor hearken to it, made use of other ways to raise him Money, and chose rather to engage his Revenues, to compass his Design, and Equip a Fleet of 60 Sail.

The King of *France*, (or the Cardinal for him) who by his Emissaries about the *Queen*, was acquainted with every thing that passed, and the condition our King was in, spoke in a higher strain than he would have done at another time when there had been a good Understanding between him and his Parliament.

The

The most Christian King being push'd on by the Q. Mother, took as a very great and sensible Affront, the sending back of all the *French*, that belonged to the Retinue, and were the Domestick Servants of the Queen his Sister; the Cardinal, who (as I said already) was absolute Governor of the King, was so angry to see the *French* returned, for that grievously broke his measures in *England*, prevail'd so much upon the King his Master, that he got him to send over an Ambassador Extraordinary to confer with the Queen, and to make his Complaints of it to the King: and that Minister did his business so effectually, that those who had been dismiss'd, and oblig'd to leave the Kingdom, return'd to their former Post about the Queen, their Mistress, and began again their old trade of perverting People to the *Romish* Religion, which lasted as long as the Queen continued here. And the King, who too late perceiv'd the mischief he had brought upon himself by harbouring those strange Caterpillars in his Court, supported by a powerful Protection, and who for that reason forced them to go back into their own Country, well laden with Benevolences and Presents, now was oblig'd, to take them again whether he would or no; and the

only Cause of that unlucky Disaster, was, the misunderstanding he labour'd under with his People, represented by the *Commons* in Parliament ; for as he was already engaged in a War with *Spain*, and could have no Supplies of Money but upon such Conditions as he was resolv'd then not to submit to, so he was afraid likewise of being under the same Circumstances with *France*, and then he should be forced to yield to the demands of his *Commons* ; and therefore before he would stoop to that, he chose rather to take in the *French* again.

But yet that did not hinder the Rupture in 1627. and K. *Charles* made use of the Commotions and Discontents that were in *France*, by the severe Treatment of the *Protestants* there, which made them take up Arms under the Command of the Duke of *Roban*, having been forced to it by the continual Violations made upon their Privileges, and Liberty of their Consciences, which had been granted to them by the Edict of Pacification, of which our King *Charles* was the *Guarantee*. But that was the least thing he thought of, his design being to make a Descent into *France* in favour of *Rochell*, which was in the hands of *Protestants*, and one of the places of Hostage granted for their Security.

But



But the King, in his way, falls upon the Isle of *Rhee*, and sent thither in *July*, 1627. a Fleet, under the Command of the Duke of *Buckingham*, Lord High Admiral of *England*, who landed there with some Troops he carried with him, but not being able to succeed in his Design, for about 3 Months and a half that he was there, he took a Resolution of returning without any Advantage to the City, which the *French* King had sent to invest by the Duke of *Angoulesme*, and afterwards to besiege, upon pretence they had called the *English* thither, and the *Rochellers* gave them their assistance.

The *French* was not wholly out in his Account, for the Duke of *Buckingham* carried away all the Corn, and other Merchandize of *Rochel*, (by force of his Money) which they wanted in the Continuance of the Siege, but the beauty of the *English Jacobus's* had so much virtue and charm in them, that the People at the beginning of it chose rather to lose their Provisions, than the Gold that so allur'd them; so that it may in part be said, *the coming of the English was the Cause of the loss of that City*; for that they caused the Siege to be in time of Harvest, when they were gathering in their Corn, of which they were deprived, without ever receiving any Advantage or Succour

cour from them; but on the contrary great damage, and a great scarcity and want of all manner of convenient Food and Sustenance, being forced for a good while to live upon Carrion, the *French* keeping them close shut up, so that nothing could be carried in to them.

*Buckingham* having taken up his Resolution of returning home, advised the *Rochellers* to make their Peace with their Sovereign, which he assured them would be kindly accepted of, and granted according to their own desire, or else to choose whether they would have 2000 Men, whom he would send to them; or, upon their refusal of that offer, he proffer'd to carry them into *England*, but before the Council of that City had concluded what answer to make, he set Sail, and left them without sending them the great Quantities of Corn he had got a board his Ships, with design, as he pretended, for relief of the City; But finding the Wind to favour him, the 17<sup>th</sup> of *November* following, he directed his Course to *Portsmouth*, so that the Deputies who brought him the Answer from the Council coming too late at the Bay, followed him to *Plimouth*, where he went to set himself ashore, and having made some Complaints about the  
lack

lack of Corn, he excused himself with the Orders he had given (as he said) to those Ships, which carried the Corn, to enter into *Roche*; but instead of following his Orders, they had followed the Army, for which the Captains of those Ships should give an Account; but these were threatening words only, that produced no Effect.

As the Deputies insisted earnestly for sending of Corn, which the Town stood in great need of, the *sieur Dolbierre* from the King, told them, that his Majesty could not make those Advances he desired, because his Coffers were drained; but if the Inhabitants would promise to pay for them, and would come and receive them at the Harbour, the Duke of *Buckingham* should get them ready for them, though he never thought of it afterwards, and this was only to protract the time: For the Deputies promised it, but there was no other Corn sent but that of some Merchants upon hopes of Gain. The King seemed to be much concerned that his Fleet had had no better Success, nor done more for the Town, promising to send a Second thither, much stronger, which, as he said, should work Wonders.

At the same time the *French* King sent back the Lord *Mountjoy* without any



any Ransom, who had been made a Prisoner at the Expedition in the Isle of Rhee, and there was recommended to him a *French Gentleman*, under pretence of bearing the Prisoner company, but it was really for other matters, and to prevent our King, by means of the Queen, from sending of Succours to the *Protestants*, as his own Engagement, and Royal Word, had obliged him, and *Mountjoy* was Presented to the Queen, to render her his Thanks for what she had written in his Favour to the Queen-Mother; and he was not able to commend enough the Great Grace and Courteous Entertainment of the King her Brother, who had caused his Charges to be born all the way through his Kingdom.

But the Four Deputies of *Rochell* pressed the King so mightily, that at last he saw himself as it were forced to send a second Fleet thither about *May 1628*. under the Conduct of the Earl of *Denbigh*, Brother in Law to the Duke of *Buckingham*. Before the departure of this Fleet, the Duke made a strange and surprising Proposition to the Deputies, demanding of them what Assurance the Town could give his Majesty for the engage-

engaging of his Faith for them, and made an Overture for the *Rochellers* to send a certain number of Children chosen out of the most considerable Families there, to come over into *England*, who should be treated (as he promised them) very honourably at the King's Charge, to serve as Hostages for the Faith of the Inhabitants of *Rochel*; which extremely surprized the Deputies, and which they rejected. I do not know whether the Duke, or the King's Council, (for it was by their Orders that *Buckingham*, as he said, made that Overture,) were ashamed of such a Proposition, or whether they let it drop, because they saw the Deputies so offended at it, as that they utterly rejected it, but no more was spoken to them of it: They were satisfied with some Assurance drawn up in Writing, whereupon the Fleet set Sail, and arrived at the Head of the Bay the 11th of May following, though to no purpose at all. For being there, the Deputies of *Rochel*, who were embarked in the same Fleet, intreated the Earl of *Denbigh*, that the Ships under his Command might set forwards towards the Palisadoes, to the end that with the *French* Ships on the Town's side,

side, they might make the Besiegers retire, and whilst they were engaged, facilitate the entrance of those Ships laden with Corn, and other Provisions of Sustenance: to oblige them to it, and Encourage them.

The said Deputies promised him, as well in their own private Names, as in the Name of the said City of *Rochel*, in virtue of their Commission, that in case by that Expedition any one of his Ships should be lost, the Burghers would pay the King of *England* his just Damage according to the Tax should be laid upon them, or if once being got into the City, they could not come out again, they should be paid for their carrying, and their Mariners and Seamen be maintained at the Charge of the Publick.

But instead of satisfying such Just and Advantageous Offers, the Earl answered, That his Orders were not to Fight, but only to bring the Ships to the place where they then Rid, that so their Presence might facilitate their Entrance into *Rochel*, if it were possible to be done; and that now having executed his Orders, he was resolved to set Sail again for *England*, and the rather, because



because ( whether true or false ) he was advertised, that there was coming on that side a *Spanish* Naval Army to Attack them, which he would avoid, because he would not hazard the losing any of the Ships of the King his Master ; and so upon the Eighteenth he weighed Anchor, after he had staid there but just eight Days, without having made any attempt, and also without so much as offering to get the Victuals and other Provisions into the City, that was ready to Perish for want of them, which put the *Rochellers* in great Perplexity.

The Deputies who were in the Fleet being come back to *London*, and representing to the King what had ( *not* ) been done by the Earl of *Denbigh*, the King seemed to be extreanily troubled and surprized at it ; but in stead of Reprimanding him for it, he contents himself with only giving to them for the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City Two Letters, the Copies of which follow, putting them off with a little Paper and fine Promises, which signified and produced nothing, and only served to keep his Ships in Motion.

The

The King of Englands Letter directed to the Mayor, Sheriffs, Peers, Burghers and Inhabitants of the City of Rochel, Dated the 19<sup>th</sup> of May, old Stile. 1628.

Gentlemen,

**B**E not discomfited, though my Fleet be returned, hold out unto the last, for I am resolved that all my Fleet shall Perish, rather than you shall not be relieved; and to this End I have countermanded it, and have sent Ships to make them change their Design that they had taken to come back: I shall shortly send you some number of Ships to Reinforce it, and, with the help of God, the Success will be happy for your Deliverance.

Your Good Friend,

CHARLES R.

And

And on the 21<sup>th</sup> in the Morning, there came to *Rockel* from *England*, a Soldier bringing another Letter from the King, dated the 27<sup>th</sup> of *May*, old *Stile*, Sealed with the Arms of *England*, which was as followeth :

Gentlemen,

I Have been troubled to hear that my Fleet was upon the point of returning, without answering my Commands, which were, to force the entry of your Provisions, whatever came of it, and have given it new Orders to return into your Road, and not stir until it hath relieved you with Victuals, or that I have sent them an additional Strength, for which I have caused Men to work with all Diligence; Be assured that I will never abandon you, and that I will imploy all the Force of my Kingdom for your Deliverance, until it please God to bless me with giving you an assured Peace.

Gentlemen,

Given at our Palace  
of *Westminster*, *May*  
27. 1628. Old *Stile*.

Your Good Friend,

CHARLES R.



I have given you here these two Letters, by them to shew you how ill that which followed suited with these fine delicate Promises of the King, which at the bottom served only to amuse the poor *Rochellers*, if we may judge thereof by the Proceedings of *Buckingham*, *Denbigh*, and their Fleet before *Rochel*, and by the Tricking Delays were made use of here for sending Relief; which in the End was of no Service to the Besieged, for it assisted them with no manner of Provisions or Victuals, only served to tantalize them at a distance, but to their sad Cost and Misery; for when the *English* shewed themselves at the Head of the *Bay*, in the Month of *May*, the Mayor and his Council caused more then two hundred Hogsheads of *Pilchers*, which were a little corrupted, to be cast away, for fear they should bring a Contagion in the City, believing they should have no need of them, Succors being so near their Gates.

But the Cardinal, who was there in Person, was well informed (not to say assured) that the Second *Fleet*, and that which was to follow, would not do him any great hurt, nor the City  
much

much good ; and he knew pretty well, that it only rode there to make a shew, and no more : for what the Deputies built in the Day time with the King, the Qu. overthrew in the Night, and kept the King, her Brother, from receiving any Damage, but never valued how much she thereby wounded the *Sacred Word* of her Husband, or the Honour of the *English* Nation.

For though the King had newly promised, as I have shewn you by his Letters, a *Third Fleet*, yet the Preparations that were made to set it out, went on with such an intolerable Slowness, that it cannot be imagined but to be done, with a Design to give the Cardinal time to make himself Master of *Rochel*, either by Surrender, or Famine. That was the Reason why they never had sent them any Refreshment from the Fleet, nor any Corn that it had brought on purpose for them : Yet notwithstanding all these wretched Difficulties, and the strong Parties which the *Rochel* Deputies found against them in the *English* Court, they did not flag in their Courage, because they had such solemn Promises from so *Pious* a King, and they could not perswade themselves

to believe they would be all ineffectual, considering the manner in which he made them as often as they had the Honour of speaking with him. Wherefore They pressed extremely for this Third Expedition, because the Necessities of the City did so mightily increase by the Famine that was in it; For they had been above Three Months without any Bread; Horses, Asses and Mules, was their most considerable Nourishment; as for the Common People, they fed upon Dogs, Cats, Rats, tanned Hides, Parchment, and old Boots, and Shooes, and some went and picked up the Carrion-Bones that the Dogs had Gnaw'd: In so much as there were very few Houses wherein one or more were not Dead almost every Day.

The Terrible News hereof forced the Deputies to take the freedom of making an open and pressing *Remonstrance* to the King, sitting in his Council, to see whether the Recital of their Misery, so often reiterated, would not Melt his Royal Heart; or at least, they thought, their Protestation and Demand, would serve as a Witness in Ages to come, and teach  
Po-



Posterity, That the Interests of France, and the Emissaries for Popery, were farr more prevalent than the Zeal which the Piety of the King ought to have had for the Protestant Religion. This cannot be reckoned a Slander, because of the very little Succors which ( as all the World took notice ) he afforded to those who made the same Profession of the Protestant Religion as he openly did, though he was obliged to Succour them by his own Royal Word, and by the Guaranty of the Edicts of France.

I will, word for word, set down here the Remonstrance that was made by one of the Deputies of the City of Rochel, because it will very much Illustrate the Subject I am upon; leaving the Reader to make what Reflections he shall think convenient: It deserves, I am sure, to be Engraven on Brass, and wrote on Marble, that so the Remembrance of it may never be lost.

It is as follows :

*A Copy of the Remonstrance of  
the Sieur Vincent to the King  
of Great Birtain, drawn out of  
his own Journals.*

S I R,

‘ **T**HE Grief which obliges us to  
‘ fill the Ears of your Majesty  
‘ with our Crys, and to reiterate them  
‘ so often, ought to be extream to the  
‘ last Degree. Behold us now, Sir, pro-  
‘ strate at your Feet, to wash them  
‘ with our Tears, and God Almighty  
‘ Grant that we do not in a little time  
‘ come to Sigh out our last Breath with  
‘ the News of the Desolation of our  
‘ Poor City. We know not how, Sir,  
‘ to conceal it from you, the sence we  
‘ have of her being at her last Gasp,  
‘ puts us into Despair, seeing the Suc-  
‘ cours which your Majesty hath made  
‘ us hope would be ready, hath been  
‘ deferred from day to day for many  
‘ Weeks together. Sir, the City of Ro-  
‘ chel, did by us beg of you, with all  
‘ the Humility they were capable of  
‘ Ex-

' Expressing, to receive them into your  
 ' Protection, and you as solemnly a-  
 ' greed to it ; since they have had at  
 ' divers times all the Assurances possible,  
 ' as well from your own Mouth, as un-  
 ' der the Hand of your Majesty, That  
 ' you would never abandon them ;  
 ' Whereupon, by a Miracle of Constan-  
 ' cy, they have held out hitherto firm  
 ' a whole Year, contending with the  
 ' Horrors of a most ghastly Famine,  
 ' that thereby they might give your  
 ' Majesty full Leisure to send them  
 ' the Succours you were so graciously  
 ' pleased to promise them ; and thus  
 ' Constant and Unshaken were they,  
 ' even when all *Europe* believed they  
 ' ought to have Despaired, in that af-  
 ' ter they had Relief, as they thought,  
 ' several days in their sight, it return-  
 ' ed without Effecting, or Attempting  
 ' any thing. And though Our Enemies  
 ' have from thence taken occasion to  
 ' make them divers Overtures of Ac-  
 ' commodation, which their Extreme  
 ' Necessities seemed to Counsel them to  
 ' hearken unto, yet they chose rather  
 ' to run the Hazard of their utter De-  
 ' struction, than be wanting in the least  
 ' to the Promises we had Sworn for



‘ them to your Majesty, or to shew  
 ‘ they had the least Diffidence of your  
 ‘ Protection.

‘ After all this, Sir, shall it be Re-  
 ‘ corded in the History of your Reign,  
 ‘ that they Perished in your Hands,  
 ‘ without having reaped any other Fruit  
 ‘ of the Good Will your Majesty hath  
 ‘ Professed towards them, and of the  
 ‘ Assurance they have therein relied  
 ‘ upon, than the rendering them Irre-  
 ‘ confutable to their King, from whom  
 ‘ otherwise they might have hoped to  
 ‘ have found Grace and Favour?

‘ Pardon, Sir, This, from a People  
 ‘ who see themselves upon the very,  
 ‘ Threshold of their Sepulchres, if they  
 ‘ cannot avoid Sighs, which may seem  
 ‘ undecent in your Royal Presence. It  
 ‘ is Common for those that are near  
 ‘ their End, to finish their Lives with  
 ‘ Groans. In the Name of God, Sir,  
 ‘ so long as there remains any Breath  
 ‘ in us, and before we do quite expire,  
 ‘ Command your Succours to hasten to  
 ‘ our Assistance; provided that Diligence  
 ‘ be yet used, we will remain *Caution*  
 ‘ to your Majesty with the Peril of our  
 ‘ Heads, that they will arrive time e-  
 ‘ nough to save us. As to the Impossi-  
 ‘ bilities

'ilities that some may be willing to find  
 'in it, permit us to tell you freely, *Sir*,  
 'that those are only founded either in  
 'their fear, or their very little affection  
 'for us; and that besides the Report  
 'which some Persons un-suspected, have  
 'made to your Majesty; we beseech you  
 'Be you judge, whether our City, which  
 'is within sight of the *Digue*, and Palli-  
 'fade, and carriage of her Canon, would  
 'send time after time to implore your  
 'Assistance, if they thought it would  
 'be unprofitable to them, and if having  
 'every day offers of Capitulation upon  
 'advantageous Conditions, if they would  
 'hearken to it for themselves alone,  
 'they would be so imprudent to neg-  
 'lect the Opportunity. But we are rea-  
 'dy, if it shall please your Majesty to  
 'permit it, to take upon us the first  
 'Risques and hazards of the Execution,  
 'to the end that we may be Justified to  
 'all the World in the sincerity of our  
 'Proceedings, and that it may not be  
 'imputed to us, that we are prodigal  
 'of the Blood of Your Majesties Subjects  
 'to ill purpose, to be sparing of our own:  
 'No, *Sir*, there is no such Impossibility  
 'as what some would pretend,

'The only cause of our Fears, comes  
 'from the slowness and continual neg-  
 'lects from one day to another, and one  
 'week to another, which makes our  
 'hopes recoil. After the return of your  
 'Fleet, we comforted our selves with  
 'the promise that was made us by your  
 'Majesty, that it should depart again  
 'within fifteen days; but when after  
 'twenty were past, there were added  
 'fourteen more to them. After that, we  
 'found divers other neglectful Disap-  
 'pointments, that have now taken up  
 'two Months compleat: Good God, Sir,  
 'how long has that time seemed to  
 'those Miserable Wretches that have  
 'not Bread! We know very well the  
 'good Inclinations your Majesty hath  
 'for our Weal, as also we have had  
 'most certain Proofs of the Duke of  
 '*Buckingham*, your High Admiral, his  
 'passionate applying himself for us, as  
 'also the same of the Lords of your  
 'Council; but shall we not be excusa-  
 'ble, if seeing the effects thereof crossed  
 'by all these Delays, we entertain Jea-  
 'lousies that your Majesty is not well  
 'Served; and that there is some Secret  
 'hand which Clandestinely obstructs that  
 'which the Zeal of others endeavours

to



'to advance. It is ordinary for Men in  
 'Misery to be Suspicious, and possibly  
 'here we are not injuriously so; indeed  
 'we do not know any Person on whom  
 'to determine our Diffidence; nor have  
 'we any intention to call to mind any  
 'thing that is past: May that, *Sir*, re-  
 'main Buried in eternal Oblivion; and  
 'for the future at least, let those, to  
 'whom your Majesty shall give your  
 'Commands, answer so well your Kind-  
 'ness to us with their Affection and Dili-  
 'gence that without any farther delay,  
 'your Fleet may put to Sea, and deliver us  
 'yet out of the cruel Arms of Death.

'If, *Sir*, upon this Occasion, you will  
 'please to discern those who Serve you  
 'Faithfully, from other Men, (if there  
 'be any such) let your Majesty be plea-  
 'sed to hold it Indubitable, that all  
 'those who under any pretext whatso-  
 'ever, shall counsel the least Delayings,  
 'do it from an ill Intention, there being  
 'none can pretend Ignorance of the Dread-  
 'ful Necessities to which our City is  
 'reduced, and that one single day's  
 'Delay more, may be the cause of its  
 'Ruine. Have therefore *Sir*, some con-  
 'sideration of it, we Beseech you, by  
 'the Tears and pitiful Cries of more  
 'than

'than twelve Thousand poor Languish-  
 'ing Souls, whom Hunger devours,  
 'and who are all ready to Perish by  
 'the Interest of above a Milion of o-  
 'thers, who without doubt, will see  
 'themselves Buried under our Ruines,  
 'and who will find the Knife at their  
 'Throats the very next day after we are  
 'lost.

'By the Glory of your Scepter, under  
 'the Sanctuary of which we are come  
 'to put our selves, and which it hath  
 'pleased you to tender us for our Se-  
 'curity; by the Magnificent Title of  
 '*Defender of the Faith*, which obligeth  
 'your Majesty to relieve those that are  
 'Oppressed for that very reason; in  
 'short, by the Faith and Word of a  
 'King, which it hath pleased you of  
 'your Grace to engage to us; permit  
 'not, *Sir*, our Innocent Blood to reflect  
 'upon your Crown, to stain it to A-  
 'ges that shall Succeed us, and at pre-  
 'sent to Cry against your Majesty before  
 'God and Man.

This is that *Sir*, which our Conscien-  
 'ces and the Duty we owe to our Afflict-  
 'ed Fellow-Citizens, oblige us to come  
 'and represent a-new to your Majesty,  
 'in whose Charity, Magnanimity, Piety,  
 and

'and inviolable Fidelity, we have such  
 'Confidence, that we assure our selves,  
 'you will take this in good part, and  
 'in convenient Consideration. And since  
 'that all our Supplications tend to make  
 'you be pleased to cause your Fleet  
 'to set Sail with all possible Diligence,  
 'and to afford your Presence at *Portf-*  
 '*mouth*, where it is so absolutely neces-  
 'sary, that without it we can scarce  
 'hope for any Success.

"We therefore do, in all Humility,  
 'Supplicate your Majesty, immediately  
 'to put in Execution the Resolution you  
 'have taken of going thither; and here  
 'Sir, we fall upon our Knees before  
 'your Majesty, with most ardent Pray-  
 'er to God, that it will please him to  
 'make us find more and more Favour  
 'in your sight, that even we, who now  
 'Supplicate you, may come again to  
 'render to you our most Humble and  
 'Grateful acknowledgments, as to our  
 'great Deliverer, from whom, next to  
 'God, we shall hold our Estates, Ho-  
 'nours and Lives, and the memory of  
 'so Signal a Deliverance, we may leave  
 'to our Children, to the end that they  
 'may Celebrate it after us.

Yet,



Yet, all these Sufferings, and the Piti-  
 able Estate of the *Rochelers*, nor the  
 sad and pressing *Remonstrance* of their  
 Deputies, by their Passionate and Melt-  
 ing Discourse above recited, were effi-  
 cacious enough to oblige the Court to  
 let this *third Fleet* set Sail before *Septem-*  
*ber* following, under the Command of  
 the Earl of *Lindsey*, who Arrived be-  
 fore *Rochel* towards the latter end of  
 the said Month, but instead of Succour-  
 ing the City, breaking the *Digue*, and  
 opening the Passage, to get in Provisi-  
 ons, which the King had made them  
 to expect, and which they had already  
 almost swallow'd in their hopes, that  
 Commander had set Ashore the Lord  
*Mountague*, (unknown to the Deputies,  
 who were on Board, and to the Duke  
 of *Soubize*) who went strait to the  
*French King's* Camp, where after some  
 Conferences with the Cardinal, with  
 whom, as was then reported, he had  
 concerted the delivery of the City to  
 the King, which was very far from  
 giving it any Succour, he went Post for  
*England*, to give an account of it to the  
 King his Master. After the *English*  
 Fleet had been a Month in the Road,  
 without doing any thing, and without  
 sending

sending the Besieged any manner of  
 Victuals which were a Board ; then  
 the *Rochelers*, who were able to hold  
 out no longer, saw plainly how they  
 had been Abused ; so hereupon they  
 resolved ( no more to expect the *Illusory*  
 Succours of the *English*, and the vain  
 hopes of Assistance from them, to Deliver  
 up the City ; but whilest the Lord *Mont-  
 tague* was going for *England*, and to  
 return to the *French* King with the ef-  
 fects of his Negotiation, they resolved  
 to throw themselves into the Arms of  
 the King their Sovereign, in hopes, af-  
 ter all, by their Repentance for their  
 so long Obstinacy, to obtain his Grace and  
 Mercy.

And about the end of *October* their  
 Agreement was made among them-  
 selves, and Signed ; and the first of  
*November*, the King made his Entrance  
 into *Rochel*, where he found the In-  
 habitants to look more like *Skeletons* than  
 Men and Women ; and the King was  
 so sensibly touch'd with the sight, that  
 he could not refrain letting fall some  
 Tears.

On the fifth of *November*, the *Eng-  
 lish* Fleet, after having been a Month  
 and six days in the Road, and seen  
 from

from thence the Reduction of *Rochel* to the Obedience of the King, set Sail for *England*, carrying along with them a great Party of *French*, as well as Victuals they had brought from *England*, to the great Rage of *Mountague*, that his Voyage had been Ineffectual; and so after fourteen Months and a half's Siege, the *Protestants* lost *Rochel*, in Sight of the *English* Fleet, to the great Dishonour of the Nation, to have three Successive Fleets, prepared at vast Charges, laden well with all sorts of Victuals, go out upon the Royal Word of the King of *Great Britain*, and yet to return home without making any Attempt, or giving any Relief. On the contrary, the first Fleet came towards the latter end of *July*, just upon the Reaping and gathering in their Harvest, which caused the Inhabitants to be deprived of it, and the *French* did it for them; and not satisfied with that Loss, it took away (as I have said already, and now repeat again) one part of what was in the City, by the means of their *Jacobus's*, and the Sweetness of the Profit the Burghers found in it. Since the loss of that City, the Interests of the *Protestants* grew daily worse in  
*France,*



*France*, and God permitted too that the King's Affairs thrived no better in *England*, though he had made a Peace with *France*, by the Mediation of the Republick of *Venice*; but however that Peace did not bring along with it Tranquility in his Kingdom, for his People were not Satisfied at it, but the Discontent encreased Visibly, as we may sufficiently perceive by the Commons Remonstrance Presented to his Majesty, *November*, 1628. Which is as followeth,

*Vid. Rushw.  
Collect. 1. Vol.  
Fol. 619. &  
seq;*

“Most Dread Sovereign,  
“As with humble Thankful-  
“ness, We your dutiful Commons now  
“Assembled in Parliament, do acknow-  
“ledge the great Comfort which we  
“have in your Majesty's Pious and  
“Gracious Disposition, so we think it  
“a meet and most necessary Duty, be-  
“ing called by your Majesty, to con-  
“sult and advise of the great and ur-  
“gent Affairs of this Church, and Com-  
“mon-wealth, finding them at this  
“time in apparent danger of Ruine and  
“Destruction, Faithfully and Dutifully  
“to inform your Majesty thereof, and  
“with bleeding Hearts, and bended  
“Knees, to crave your speedy Redress  
G “therein,

“ therein, as to your own Wisdom,  
 “ (unto which we most humbly sub-  
 “ mit our selves and our Desires) shall  
 “ seem most meet and convenient; what  
 “ the Multitude and Potency of your  
 “ Majesty’s Enemies are Abroad, what  
 “ be their malicious and ambitious  
 “ Ends; and how Vigilant and constantly  
 “ Industrious they are in pursuing the  
 “ same, is well known to your Majesty,  
 “ together with the Dangers threatned  
 “ thereby to your Sacred Person, and  
 “ your Kingdoms, and the Calamities  
 “ which have already fallen, and do  
 “ daily encrease upon your Friends and  
 “ Allies, of which we are well assured,  
 “ your Majesty is most Sensible, and  
 “ will accordingly in your great Wis-  
 “ dom, and with the gravest and most  
 “ mature Council, according to the  
 “ exigency of the Times and Occasi-  
 “ ons, provide to prevent and help the  
 “ same.

“ To which end, We most humbly  
 “ intreat your Majesty first and especi-  
 “ ally to cast your Eyes upon the Mi-  
 “ serable Condition of this your own  
 “ Kingdom, of late so strangely Weak-  
 “ ned and Dejected, that unless through  
 “ your Majesty’s most gracious Wisdom,  
 “ Goodness

" Goodness and Justice, it be speedily  
 " raised to a better Condition, it is in  
 " no little danger to become a sudden  
 " Prey to the Enemies thereof; and of  
 " the most Happy and Flourishing, to  
 " be the most Miserable and Contemp-  
 " tible Nation in the World. In the  
 " discoveries of which Dangers, Mis-  
 " chiefs, and Inconveniencies lying up-  
 " on us, we do freely protest, that it  
 " is far from our thoughts to lay the  
 " least Aspersions upon your Sacred Per-  
 " son, or the least Scandal upon your  
 " Government; for we do in all Sincere-  
 " rity of our Hearts, not only for our  
 " selves, but in the name of all the  
 " Commons of the Realm ( whom we  
 " represent ) ascribe as much Duty, as  
 " a most Loyal and Affectionate people  
 " can do unto the best King, ( for so you  
 " are, and so have been pleased abun-  
 " dantly to express your self in this present  
 " Parliament, by your Majesty's clear  
 " and satisfactory Answer to our *Peti-*  
 " *tion of Right*; for which, both our  
 " selves and our Posterity shall bless  
 " God for you, and ever preserve a  
 " thankful memory of your great Good-  
 " ness and Justice therein. ) And we  
 " do verily believe, that all or most of



“ these things which we shall now pre-  
 “ sent unto your Majesty, are either  
 “ unknown unto you, or else by some  
 “ of your Majesty’s Ministers offered  
 “ under such Specious Pretence, as may  
 “ hide their own ill Intentions, and ill  
 “ Consequences of them from your  
 “ Majesty: But we assure our selves,  
 “ according to the good Example of  
 “ your Majesty’s Predecessors, nothing  
 “ can make your Majesty ( being a  
 “ Wise and Judicious Prince, and above  
 “ all things, desirous of the Wellfare of  
 “ your People ) more in love with Par-  
 “ liaments than this, which is one of  
 “ the principal Ends of Calling them, that  
 “ therein your Majesty may be truly in-  
 “ formed of the State of all the several  
 “ parts of your Kingdom, and how your Offi-  
 “ cers and Ministers do behave themselves  
 “ in the Trust reposed in them by your  
 “ Majesty, which is scarce able to be made  
 “ known unto you, but in Parliament, as  
 “ was declared by your Blessed Father,  
 “ when he was pleased to put the  
 “ Commons in Parliament Assembled,  
 in mind, That it would be the greatest  
 Unfaithfulness, and breach of Duty to  
 his Majesty, and of the Trust commit-  
 ed to them by the Country that could be,  
 if

*if in setting forth the Grievances of the People, and the Condition of all the parts of this Kingdom from whence they come, they did not deal clearly with him, without sparing any, how near and dear soever they were unto him, if they were hurtful or dangerous to the Common-wealth.*

“ In confidence therefore of your Majesty’s gracious Acceptation in a matter of so high Importance, and in faithful discharge of our Duties, We do first of all, most humbly Beseech your Majesty to take notice that howsoever we know your Majesty doth with your Soul abhor, that any such thing should be Imagined or Attempted, yet there is a general fear conceived in your People of Secret working and Combination, to introduce into their Kingdom Innovation and change of our Holy Religion, more precious unto us than our Lives, and whatever this World can afford. And our Fears and Jealousies herein are not merely Conjectural, but arising out of such certain and visible effects, as may demonstrate a true and real cause; for notwithstanding the many good and wholsom Laws, and the provisions made to prevent the encrease of Po-

“ pery within this Kingdom, and not-  
 “ withstanding your Majesty’s most  
 “ Gracious and satisfactory Answer to  
 “ the Petition of both Houses in that  
 “ behalf, presented to your Majesty at  
 “ OXFORD, we find there hath fol-  
 “ lowed no good Execution nor Effect,  
 “ but on the contrary (at which your  
 “ Majesty out of the quick sense of your  
 “ own Religious Heart cannot but be  
 “ in the highest measure Displeased)  
 “ those of that Religion do find extra-  
 “ ordinary Favours and respect in Court  
 “ from Persons of great Quality and Pow-  
 “ er, whom they continually resort un-  
 “ to, and in particular to the Countess  
 “ of Buckingham, who her self openly  
 “ professing that Religion, is a known  
 “ favourer and supporter of them that  
 “ do the same, which we well hoped  
 “ upon your Majesty’s Answer to the afore-  
 “ said Petition at Oxford, should not have  
 “ been permitted, nor that any of your  
 “ Majesty’s Subjects of that Religion,  
 “ justly to be suspected, should be en-  
 “ tertained in the Service of your Ma-  
 “ jesty, or your Royal Consort the Queen.  
 “ Some likewise of that Religion have  
 “ had Honours, Offices, and Places of  
 “ Command and Authority lately con-  
 ferred



"ferred upon them. But that which stri-  
 "keth the greatest Terror into the hearts  
 "of your Loyal Subjects concerning this,  
 "is, that *Letters of Stay* of Legal Pro-  
 "ceedings against them have been procu-  
 "red from your Majesty ( by what indi-  
 "rect means we know not. ) And Com-  
 "missions under the Great Seal, granted and  
 "executed for Composition to be made  
 "with Popish Recusants, with Inhibiti-  
 "ons and Restraint, both to the Ecclesi-  
 "astical and Temporal Courts and Offi-  
 "cers, to intermeddle with them, which  
 "is conceived to amount to no less than a  
 "*Toleration, Odious to God, full of Disbo-*  
 "*nour, and extream disprofit to your Ma-*  
 "*jesty, of extream Scandal and Grief*  
 "*to your good People, and of apparent*  
 "*danger to the present State of your Ma-*  
 "*jesty and of all this Kingdom,* their Num-  
 "bers, Power, and Insolency daily in-  
 "creasing in all parts of your Kingdom,  
 "and especially about *L O N D O N,*  
 "and the Suburbs thereof, where ex-  
 "ceeding many Families do make their  
 "Abode publickly, frequent Mass at  
 "*D E N M A R K - House,* and other  
 "Places, and by their often Meetings  
 "and Conferences, have Opportunities of  
 "combining their Counsels and Strength

“ together, and to the Hazard of your  
 “ Majesty’s Safety, and the State, and  
 “ most especially in these Doubtful and  
 “ Calamitous Times. And as our Fear  
 “ concerning Change of Subversion of  
 “ Religion is grounded upon the daily  
 “ increase of *Papists*, the open and pro-  
 “ fessed Enemies thereof, for the Rea-  
 “ sons formerly mentioned ; so are the  
 “ Hearts of your Good Subjects no  
 “ less perplexed, when with Sorrow  
 “ they behold a daily Growth and Spread-  
 “ ing of the Faction of the *Arminians*,  
 “ that being, as your Majesty well  
 “ knows, but a Cunning way to bring  
 “ in *Popery*, and the Professors of those  
 “ Opinions, the Common Disturbers  
 “ of the *Protestant Churches*, and In-  
 “ cendiaries in those States wherein  
 “ they have gotten any Head ; being  
 “ *Protestants* in Shew, but *Jesuits* in  
 “ Opinion ; which caused your Royal  
 “ Father, with so much Pious Wisdom  
 “ and Ardent Zeal, to endeavour the  
 “ Suppressing of them, as well at home,  
 “ as in the Neighbour Countries. And  
 “ your Gracious Majesty, imitating his  
 “ most Worthy Example, hath openly,  
 “ and by your Proclamation, declared  
 “ your Mislike of those Persons, and of  
 their

“ their Opinions; who notwithstanding  
 “ are much favoured and advanced,  
 “ not wanting Friends, even of the Cler-  
 “ gy, near to your Majesty; namely  
 “ Dr. *NEALE* Bishop of *WINCHE-*  
 “ *STER*, and Dr. *LAUD* Bishop of  
 “ *BATH* and *WELLS*, who are  
 “ justly suspected to be Unsound in their  
 “ Opinions that way. And it being now  
 “ generally held *the way to Preferment*  
 “ *and Promotion in the Church*; ma-  
 “ ny Scholars do bend the Course of  
 “ their Studies to maintain those Errors;  
 “ their Books and Opinions are suffered  
 “ to be Printed and Published; and on  
 “ the other side, the Imprinting of such  
 “ as are written against them and in  
 “ Defence of the *Orthodox Church*, are  
 “ hindred and prohibited; and (which  
 “ is a Boldness almost incredible) this  
 “ Restraint of *Orthodox Books*, is made  
 “ under colour of your Majesty’s former-  
 “ ly mentioned Proclamation, the Intent  
 “ and Meaning whereof we know was  
 “ quite contrary. And farther to en-  
 “ crease our Fears concerning Innovation  
 “ of Religion, we find, that there hath  
 “ been no small Labouring to remove that  
 “ which is the most powerful means to  
 “ strengthen and encrease our own Reli-  
 gion,



" gion, and to oppose both those, which  
 " is the diligent Teaching and Instructi-  
 " on of the People in the true Knowledge  
 " and Worship of Almighty God. And  
 " therefore means hath been sought out,  
 " to depress and discountenance Pious and  
 " Painful, and Orthodox Preachers, and  
 " how Conformable soever, and Peace-  
 " able in their Disposition and Carriage  
 " they be, yet the Preferment of such is  
 " opposed, and instead of being encou-  
 " raged, they are molested with vexati-  
 " ous Courses, and Pursuits, and hardly  
 " permitted to Lecture.

" And in those Places where are no con-  
 " stant Preaching Ministers, whereby ma-  
 " ny of your Good People (whose Souls  
 " in this Case, we beseech your Majesty to  
 " commiserate) are kept in Ignorance,  
 " and are apt to be easily seduced to Er-  
 " ror and Superstition: It doth not also  
 " a little encrease our Dangers and Fears  
 " this way, to understand the miserable  
 " Condition of your Kingdom of *IRE-*  
 " *LAND*, where, without controul,  
 " the *Papish* Religion is openly professed  
 " and practised in every part thereof, *Pa-*  
 " *pish* Jurisdiction being there generally ex-  
 " ercised and avowed, Monasteries, Nun-  
 neries,

"neries, and other Superstitious Houses  
 "newly erected, re-edified and replenish-  
 "ed with Men and Women of several  
 "Orders, and a plentiful manner main-  
 "ed at DUBLIN, and most of the  
 "great Towns, and divers other Places  
 "of the Kingdom; which of what ill  
 "Consequence it may prove, if not rea-  
 "sonably repressed, we leave to your Ma-  
 "jesty's Wisdom to judge : But most  
 "humbly beseech You ( as we assure our  
 "selves you will ) to lay the serious Con-  
 "sideration thereof to your Royal and Pi-  
 "ous Heart, and that some speedy Course  
 "may be taken for Redress therein. "

"And if now to all these your Majesty

"will be pleased to add the Consideration  
 "of the Circumstances of Time, where-  
 "in those Courses, tending to the De-  
 "struction of true Religion, within these  
 "your Kingdoms have been taken here,  
 "even then when the same is with open  
 "Force and Violence prosecuted in other  
 "Countries, and all the Reformed Church-  
 "es in Christendom, either depressed, or  
 "miserably distressed : We do humbly  
 "Appeal unto your Majesty's Princely  
 "Judgment, whether there be not just  
 "ground of Fear, that there is some secret  
 and

“and strong Co-operating here with the  
 “Enemies of our Religion Abroad, for  
 “the utter Extirpation thereof, and whe-  
 “ther if those Courses be not speedily re-  
 “dressed, and the Profession of true Reli-  
 “gion more encouraged, we can express  
 “any other but Misery and Ruin speedily  
 “to fall upon us? especially if besides the  
 “visible and apparent Dangers where-  
 “with we are compassed about, you  
 “would be pleased to remember *the Dis-*  
 “*pleasure of Almighty God, always bent*  
 “*against the neglect of his Holy Religion,*  
 “the Strokes of whose Divine Justice we  
 “have already felt, and do still feel with  
 “Smart and Sorrow in great measure.

“And besides this fear of Innovation in  
 “Religion, we do in like Faithful dis-  
 “charge of our Duties, most humbly de-  
 “clare to your Majesty, that the Hearts  
 “of your People are full of Fear of Inno-  
 “vation and change of Government, and  
 “accordingly possessed with extream Grief  
 “and Sorrow; yet in this point by your  
 “Majesty's late Answer to our *Petition of*  
 “*Right* touching our Liberties much com-  
 “forted and raised again out of that Sad-  
 “ness and Discontent, which they gene-  
 “rally had conceiv'd throughout the  
 whole



" whole Kingdom, for the undue Courses  
 " which were the last Year taken for raising of Moneys by *Loans* ( than which  
 " ( whatever your Majesty hath been informed to the contrary ) there were  
 " never any Moneys demanded, nor paid, with greater Grief, and general dislike  
 " of all your faithful Subjects, ) though many partly out of Fear, and partly  
 " out of other Respects, ( yet most unwillingly ) were drawn to yield to what  
 " was required.

" The *Billetting* of *Soldiers* did much augment both their Fears and Grief, wherein likewise they find much comfort upon your Gracious Answer to our  
 " *Petition of Right*, and to that we presented to your Majesty concerning this particular. Yet we most humbly beseech your Majesty, that we may inform you, that the still continuance, and late Reinforcing of those Soldiers, the Conditions of their Persons, ( many of them not being Natives of this Kingdom, nor of the same, but of an opposite Religion ) the placing them upon the Sea Coast, where making Head amongst themselves, they may unite with the *Popish* Party at home, if occasion  
 serve,

"serve, and join with an *Invading* Enemy  
 "to do extream Mischief; and that they  
 "are not yet dismissed, both still minister  
 "a cause of Jealousie in your loving Subjects;  
 "for that the Souldiers cannot be continu-  
 "ed without exceeding great Danger of  
 "the Peace and Safety of your Kingdom.

"The Report of the strange and dan-  
 "gerous Purpose of bringing in *German*  
 "Horse and Riders, would have turned  
 "our Doubts into Despair, and our Fears  
 "into a certainty of Confusion, had not  
 "your Majesty's Gracious Message (for  
 "which we humbly give you thanks)  
 "comforted us by the Assurance of your  
 "Royal Word, that they neither are,  
 "nor were intended by your Majesty  
 "for any Service in *ENGLAND*, but  
 "that they were designed for some other  
 "Foreign Imployment. Yet the sight  
 "of the Privy Seal, by which (it seem-  
 "eth) they were to be levied, the great  
 "Summ of Money, which, upon Exam-  
 "inations, we found to be paid for that  
 "purpose, gave us just Cause of Fear,  
 "that much about the same time there  
 "was a Commission under the Great Seal,  
 "granted unto the Lords, and others of  
 "the Privy Council, to consider of other  
 ways

“ ways for raising of Moneys, so par-  
 “ ticularly by *Impositions*, gave us just  
 “ Cause to suspect, that whatsoever was  
 “ your Majesties Gracious Intention, yet  
 “ there wanted not those, that under some  
 “ Colourable Pretence, might secretly by  
 “ by this, as by other ways, *contrive to*  
 “ *change the Frame both of Religion and*  
 “ *Government, and thereby undermine*  
 “ *the Safety of Your Majesty and Your*  
 “ *Kingdoms.*

“ These Men could not be Ignorant,  
 “ that the bringing in of *Strangers* for  
 “ *Aid*, hath been Pernitious to most States  
 “ where they have been admitted, but  
 “ to *ENGLAND* Fatal. We do bless  
 “ God that hath given your Majesty a  
 “ Wise Understanding Heart to discern  
 “ of those Courses, and that such Power  
 “ produceth nothing but Weakness and  
 “ Calamity. And we beseech your Ma-  
 “ jesty to Pardon the Vehemency of our  
 “ Expression, if in the Loyal and Zeal-  
 “ ous Affections we bear to your Maje-  
 “ sty, and your Service, we are bold to  
 “ declare to your Majesty and the whole  
 “ World, *That we hold it far beneath the*  
 “ *Heart of any Free English-man to think*  
 “ *that this Victorious Nation should now*  
 “ *stand*



“ *stand in need of German Soldiers to de-*  
 “ *send their now King and Kingdom.*

“ But when we consider the Course  
 “ formerly mentioned, and these things  
 “ tending to an Apparent Change of Go-  
 “ vernment, the often Breaches of Par-  
 “ liament, whereby your Majesty hath  
 “ been deprived of the Faithful Coun-  
 “ cil, and free Aids of your People, by  
 “ taking of *Tonnage* and *Poundage*, with-  
 “ out grants thereof by Act of Parlia-  
 “ ment, ever since the beginning of your  
 “ Majesty’s Reign to this present, the  
 “ *Standing Commission* granted to the Duke  
 “ of *BUCKINGHAM* to be General  
 “ of an Army in the Land in the *time*  
 “ of *Peace*, the discharging of faithful  
 “ and sufficient Officers and Ministers,  
 “ some from *judicial* Places, and others  
 “ from the Offices and Authorities which  
 “ they formerly held in the Common-  
 “ wealth: We cannot but at the sight  
 “ of such an Apparent Desolation as must  
 “ necessarily follow these Courses, out  
 “ of the depth of Sorrow, lift up our  
 “ Cries to Heaven for Help, and next,  
 “ under God, apply our Selves unto  
 “ your Sacred Majesty, who, if you  
 “ could hear so many thousands speak-  
 ing,

" ing together, do jointly implore spee-  
 " dy Help and Reformation.

" And if your Majesty would be  
 " pleased to take a further View of  
 " the present State of your Realm, we  
 " do humbly pray you to consider, whi-  
 " ther the miserable Disasters, and ill Suc-  
 " cesses that hath accompanied all your late  
 " Designs and Actions, particularly those  
 " of *CALÉS*, and the Isle of *RHEE*,  
 " and the last Expedition to *RO-*  
 " *CHEL*, have not extreemly wasted  
 " that Stock of Honour, that was left  
 " unto this Kingdom, sometimes Ter-  
 " rible to all other Nations, and now  
 " declining to Contempt beneath the  
 " meanest.

" Together with our Honours, we  
 " there lost those ( and that not a few )  
 " who, had they lived, we might have  
 " some better hope of recovering it  
 " again, our Valiant and Expert Co-  
 " lonels, Captains, and Commanders,  
 " and many thousand Common Soldi-  
 " ers and Mariners; though we have  
 " some Cause to think, that your  
 " Majesty is not as yet rightly in-  
 " H formed

" formed thereof; and that of six  
 " or seven thousand of your Subjects  
 " lost at the Isle of R H E E, Your  
 " Majesty received Information but  
 " of a few hundreds. And this Dis-  
 " honour and Loss hath been purchas-  
 " ed with the Consumption of above  
 " a Million of Treasure.

" Many of the Forts are exceeding  
 " Weak, and decayed, and want both  
 " Men and Munition. And here we  
 " cannot but with Grief consider, and  
 " complain of a strange Improvidence,  
 " (we think your Majesty will rather  
 " call it *Treachery*) that your Store  
 " of Powder, which, by Order of  
 " your Privy Council, dated the *Tenth*  
 " of *DECEMBER*, 1626. should be  
 " constantly *Three Hundred Last*, be-  
 " sides a continual Supply of *Twenty*  
 " *Last* a Month for ordinary Expens-  
 " ces, and were now fit (as we con-  
 " ceive) to be double the Proporti-  
 " on, is at this time in the Tower,  
 " (the present Warrants being served)  
 " but *Nine Lasts* and *Forty Eight*  
 " Pounds in all, which we Tremble  
 " to think of. And that notwithstanding



ing this extream Scarcity of Powder, great Quantities have been permitted to be Sold out of your Majesty's Store, to particular Persons for private Gain; whereof we have seen a Certificate, Six last Sold thence the Fourteenth of JANUARY last, and your Majesty's Store being unfurnished of Powder, which by a Contract made with Mr. EVELYN, by Advice of your Lords in Parliament, ought to be supplied Monthly with Twenty Last, at the Rate of Three Pound Ten Shillings Ten Pence a Barrel; your Majesty hath been forced to pay above Seven Pound a Barrel for Powder, to be brought in from beyond Seas; for which purpose Twelve Thousand Four Hundred Pounds was impressed to Mr. BURLEMACK the last Year, and that Powder not so good as that by Contract your Majesty should have, by one third part: All which are most fearful and dangerous Abuses. But what the Poverty, Weakness, and Misery of our Kingdom is now grown into by decay of Trade, and Destruction, and

" loss of Ships and Mariners, within  
 " these Three Years, we are almost  
 " afraid to declare; and could We by  
 " any other means have been sure,  
 " that Your Majesty should any other  
 " way have had a true Information  
 " thereof, we should have been doubt-  
 " ful to have made our Weakness  
 " and Extremitie of Misfortune in this  
 " kind to appear: But the importu-  
 " nate and most pitiful Complaints  
 " from all parts of the Kingdom near  
 " adjoining to the Sea in this kind,  
 " would rend, as we think, the stony-  
 " est Heart in the World with Sorrow,  
 " and the sence we have of the Mi-  
 " lerable Condition your Kingdom is  
 " in by reason thereof, especially, for  
 " that we see no possible means (be-  
 " ing now shortly to end this Session)  
 " how to help the same, adds such a weight  
 " of Grief unto our Sad Thoughts, as  
 " we have not Words to Express it;  
 " But for your Majesty's more exact  
 " Information therein, we beseech you  
 " be pleased to peruse the *Kalendar* of  
 " Particulars, which, with the *Remon-*  
 " *strance*, we most humbly present un-  
 " to your Majesty.

" One reason amongst many of this De-  
 cay of Trade, and Loss of Ships and Ma-  
 riners, is, the not Guarding of the *Nar-*  
*row Seas, the Regality whereof,* your Ma-  
 jesty hath now in a manner wholly lost,  
 being that *wherein a principal part*  
*of the Honour and Safety of this King-*  
*dom heretofore consisted;* and now ha-  
 ving absolutely neglected it, the Town  
 of *DUNKIRK* doth so continu-  
 ally Rob and Spoil your Subjects,  
 that we can assure your Majesty (if  
 some present and effectual Remedy  
 be not forthwith provided) the whole  
 Trade of this Kingdom, the Ship-  
 ping, Mariners, and all belonging  
 thereunto, will be utterly lost and  
 consumed. The Principal Cause of  
 which Evils and Dangers we con-  
 ceive to be *the Excessive Power of the*  
*Duke of BUCKINGHAM, and*  
*the Abuse of that Power:* And we hum-  
 bly submit unto your Majesty's Ex-  
 cellent Wisdom, whether it be Safe  
 for your Self, or your Kingdoms, that  
 so great Power as rests in Him by  
 Sea and Land, should be in the  
 Hands of any one Subject whatso-  
 ever.



" And as it is not Safe, so sure we  
 " are, it cannot be for your Service,  
 " it being impossible for one Man to  
 " Manage so many and weighty Af-  
 " fairs of the Kingdom, as he hath  
 " undertaken, besides the ordinary Du-  
 " ties of those Offices which he holds,  
 " some of which well performed,  
 " would require the Time and Indu-  
 " stry of the Ablest Men both of Coun-  
 " sel and Action, that your whole King-  
 " dom will afford, especially in these  
 " Times of common Danger.

" And our humble Desire is further,  
 " that your most Excellent Majesty  
 " will be pleased to take into your  
 " most Princely Consideration, *whether,*  
 " *in respect the said Duke hath so abused*  
 " *his Power, it be Safe for your Majesty*  
 " *and your Kingdom to continue him,*  
 " *either in his great Offices, or in his*  
 " *Place of Nearness and Counsel about*  
 " *your Sacred Person.*

" And this in all Humility, aiming  
 " at nothing but the Honour of Al-  
 " mighty God, and the Maintenance  
 " of his true Religion, the Safety and  
 Hap-

“ Happiness of your most Excellent Ma-  
 “ jesty, and the Preservation and Pro-  
 “ sperity of this Church and Common-  
 “ wealth; we have endeavoured with  
 “ Faithful Hearts and Intentions, and  
 “ in Discharge of the Duty we owe  
 “ to your Majesty and our Country  
 “ to give your Majesty a true Repre-  
 “ sentation of our present Danger, and  
 “ pressing Calamities, which we hum-  
 “ bly beseech your Majesty graciously  
 “ to accept, and to take the same to  
 “ Heart, accounting *the Safety and Pro-*  
 “ *sperity of your People, your greatest*  
 “ *Happiness, and their Love, your Rich-*  
 “ *est Treasure.* A ruful and lament-  
 “ able Spectacle, we confess, it must  
 “ needs be, to behold those Ruins in  
 “ so fair an House, so many Diseases,  
 “ and almost every one of them dead-  
 “ ly, in so strong and well tempered  
 “ a Body as this Kingdom lately  
 “ was. But yet we will not doubt,  
 “ but that God hath reserved this Ho-  
 “ nour for your Majesty, to restore  
 “ the Safety and Happiness thereof, as  
 “ a Work worthy so Excellent a  
 “ Prince, for whose long Life and true  
 “ Felicity we daily pray, and that

“ your Fame and never-dying Glory  
 “ may be continued to all succeeding  
 “ Generations.

I have given you here (on purpose  
 this long *Remonstrance* to King Charles  
 the *First*, but three Years after his Mar-  
 riage, because it doth pertinently and  
 clearly express the Affairs and State of  
 the Kingdom and of the Church at that  
 time, that so we may by the Contents  
 thereof see the Complaints of the Com-  
 mons Assembled in Parliament, and how  
 the *Mystery of Iniquity* was then advan-  
 cing very forwardly, and *Popery* encrea-  
 sing in the Kingdom; which gave oc-  
 casion also at the same time for the en-  
 crease of the Peoples Discontents, as like-  
 wise the Troubles in all the Counties, at  
 seeing Men of corrupt Principles pro-  
 moted to the chiefest Offices of the  
 Government, as well in the *Civil*, as  
*Military* part of it, and the true and  
 sincere *Protestants* and *Englishmen* re-  
 jected, and that too even from having  
 any Preferments in the Church. Many  
 Troops of Strangers, both *Germans* and  
*Irish*, were secretly brought into the  
 Kingdom, to execute (as time should  
 serve)



serve) the projected design of Changing the Government and Religion, as the aforesaid *Commons* justly complained of. This mischief abated not all the time the Queen tarried here in *England*; but contrarywise, she pushed on Matters with great warmth and heat, and by that means hastned the Unhappineses that were like to fall upon that Unfortunate Prince: And she never left off, till she was forced to withdraw her self, and that Heaven put a stop to the train of their Iniquity, as we shall see in what follows.

The King was so far from hearkning to the Requests of his People with any favour, and of applying any Remedy to their pressing Necessities, which they gave him so quick and lively a Representation of, that he threw *Oil* upon that Fire which was then Kindling, by Proroguing the Parliament till the year following, upon certain inconsiderable pretences which he was glad to suppose against them: But the true reason was, that that *House of Commons* had touch'd upon a String that made no good Musick in the Ears of the Queen, nor her  
Party

Party, and which was by no means to be endured by them. During the Interval of Parliament, the minds of the People sower'd more and more, to see that the King took so little care to remedy his own deplorable Condition, and the Miseries that so nearly touched him. On the other side, the Zeal and Heat of the *Roman* Catholicks daily redoubled, and they lost not a Moment's time of striking (as we say) the Iron whilst it was hot. Their Credit encreased at Court by the Favour of the Queen, who was so cunning a Manager of their Interests, that she did in a manner wholly possess the Heart of the King, who now did no longer any thing, but what he first communicated to her, and she to her Confessor, as it is very usual for those of her Communion and Sex to do: So that they who were resolved to get Preferments, must be of their Party, and join themselves with them; otherwise it was washing the *Black-a-more*, and spending both their pains and their time to no purpose. The Bishop of *Chichester* Dr. *Mountague*, Published about that time a Book which he durst not before suffer to see the Light; it was a Treatise about *Free-Will*, which was

stuffed

stuff with the *Sacian* Heresie. And tho  
 it wanted not its Admirers and Follow-  
 ers, yet the King was forced, for the  
 satisfaction of his People, to issue forth  
 a *Proclamation* throughout his King-  
 dom for the Suppression of it. The  
 Smoothness and Plausibility in which it  
 was drawn up, gave the People some  
 Consolation, who oft-times, like Chil-  
 dren, are pleased with an *Apple*, whilst  
 in the mean time their Nurses take  
 from them the piece of *Gold* they were  
 playing with before. The Hopes of  
 a greater Ease of their Miseries and  
 Dangers gave them such high Tran-  
 sports of Joy, that they made Bon-  
 fires in *London* for it; and that very  
 thing obliged the Parliament, who were  
 then newly Assembled, to give the King  
 a Considerable Summ of Money, but  
 yet what was not enough by a good  
 deal for the Expences he was at, and  
 to pay off his Extraordinary Troops  
 that he kept a Foot. At length he was  
 perswaded by the Advice of his Coun-  
 cil to lay new Impositions on his Peo-  
 ple, hoping thereby to gain such a  
 sufficient Summ as he wanted for the  
 Payment of his Troops, without being  
 obliged to have further Recourse to  
 the



the Parliament. But the Event discovered that he had taken wrong Measures; for the Commons would not hearken to, or comply with his Desires, which made the King to Adjourn them. The last Day of their Assembly, the Speaker being moved to put a Question, said he had Command to the contrary, and was expressly bid to leave the House, but he was by Force held down in his Chair, till this ensuing Protestation was Published in the House, viz.

Sanderſon's Compleat History of King Charles the Firſt, Fol. 131.  
Rushw. 1 Vol. Fol. 66o.

**FIRST,** *Whoſoever ſhall bring in Innovation of Religion, or by Favour or Countenance ſeek to introduce Popery or Arminianiſm, or other Opinions Diſagreeing from the True and Orthodox Church, ſhall be Reputed a Capital Enemy to the Kingdom and Commonwealth.*

**SECONDLY,** *Whoſoever ſhall Counſel or Advise the taking or levyiſg of the Subſidies of Tonnage and Poundage, not being granted by Parliament, or ſhall be an Actor or Inſtrument therein, ſhall be likewise Reputed an Innovator in the Government, and a Capital Enemy to the Kingdom and Commonwealth.*

Third.

THIRDLY, If any Man shall yield voluntarily, or pay the same, not being granted by Parliament, he shall be likewise Reputed a Betrayer of the Liberties of England, and an Enemy to this Commonwealth.

Upon this, in much Confusion, the House was Adjourned to the Tenth of March.

This Protestation, which was as an Antidote to expel the Poison that the King's Evil Counsellors had instilled into him, being unanimously Sign'd by the Commons, before they were Adjourned, was a Stone of Stumbling to the Roman Catholicks; and the King Himself was so incensed at it, that he could not forbear expressing his Resentment, by Imprisoning some of the Members, who appeared most Zealous in it. But yet this unusual way of Proceeding made his Affairs but so much the worse. This was a Wound that bled long, and the Peoples Joy was very short; for the whole Kingdom was just ready to Rise, because of the Imprisoning of some of their Members of Parliament. The King to cover his Resentment with an Appearance of Justice, delivered them over to the Judges, who were in great Perplexity and Fears on both sides, on One, because  
of

of the *Rage* of the *People*; and on the other, because of the *Wrath* of the *King*; which is, as *Solomon* says, *as the Messengers of Death*.

Prov. 16.  
verf. 14.

But on the Second of *March* his Majesty by Proclamation declared the Parliament to be dissolved, tho that Proclamation was not published, as *Rushworth* says, till after the Tenth of *March*.

*Rush.* 1 Vol.  
661.

But on the Tenth of *March*, six days after the Commitment of the said Members, the King being in his Royal Throne, with his Crown on his Head, in his Robes, and the Lords in their Robes, and divers of the Commons below the Bar, but not the *Speaker*, neither were they called, the King, I say, made a Speech, to them about their Dissolution, and afterwards the Lord-keeper dissolved the Parliament accordingly.

There came out sometime after a *Declaration* concerning *lawful* Sports to be used, which was apparently published by Archbishop *Laud*'s means, who to justify himself therein *ex post facto*, procured this ensuing Warrant, without any date at all (written with his own Hand, and found in his Study by Mr. *Prynne*, together with the Printed *Declaration* for Sports endorsed with his own Pen) to be signed by his Majesty,



jeſty, to juſtifie himſelf, if queſtioned for it upon any future Occaſion.

*Charles R. Canterbury*, See that Our Declaration concerning Recreations on the Lord's day after Evening Prayer, be Printed.

That the Archbiſhop was the principal Actor in the Publication of this Licentious Book, to Gods, and his Majeſties diſhonor, we ſhall Evidence, ſays Mr. *Prynne*, by this Writing under his own Hand.

The Declaration concerning lawful Sports on the Lord's day, his Majeſty

commanded me to ſee it

Printed. The motives to it

were 1. A general and Su-

perſtitious Opinion concei-

ved of that day. 2. A Book ſet out by

*Theophilus Brabourn*, 1628. *Judaism upon*

*Chriſtian Principles*, and perverted many.

3. A great Diſtemper in *Somerſet-ſhire*,

upon the forbidding of the *Wakes*, in the

Sowneſs of this Opinion: an Act of a

Judge that rid that Circuit, *March 15.*

1627. and followed by another, 1630, and

his Majeſty troubled with Petitions and

Motions, by ſome chief Men of that Coun-

ty on both ſides. 4. His Royal Father's

Example upon the like occaſions in *Lan-*

*caſhire*.

*Pryn's compleat Hiſt. of the Tryal and Condemnation of Archbiſhop Laud, Fol. 148.*

The

The KING'S Majesties Declaration to His Subjects, Concerning Lawful SPORTS to be Used.

By the KING.

**O**UR Dear Father of blessed Memory, in his return from Scotland, coming through Lancashire, found that his Subjects were debarred from Lawful Recreations upon Sundays after Evening Prayers ended, and upon Holy Days: And He prudently considered, that if these times were taken from them, the meaner sort, who Labour hard all the Week, should have no Recreations at all to refresh their Spirits. And after His return, He farther saw that His Loyal Subjects in all other parts of His Kingdom did suffer in the same kind, though perhaps not in the same Degree: And did therefore in His Princely Wisdom, Publish a Declaration to all His Loving Subjects concerning Lawful Sports to be used at such times, which was Printed and Published by His Royal Commandment in the Year 1618. In the Tenor which hereafter Followeth.

By

## By the King.

**W**Hereas upon Our return the last Year out of Scotland, We did publish Our Pleasure touching the Recreations of Our People in those parts under Our Hand: For some Causes Us thereunto moving, We have thought good to Command these Our Directions then given in Lancashire with a few Words thereunto added, and most applicable to these parts of Our Realms to be Published to all Our Subjects.

Whereas We did justly in Our Progress through Lancashire, Rebuke some Puritanes and precise People, and took order that the like unlawful Carriage should not be used by any of them hereafter, in the prohibiting and unlawful Punishing of Our Good People for using their Lawful Recreations, and Honest Exercises upon Sundays and other Holy-days, after the Afternoon Sermon or Service: We now find that two sorts of People wherewith that Country is much infected, (We Mean Papists and Puritanes). have Maliciously traduced and calumniated those Our just and honourable Proceedings, And therefore lest Our Reputation might upon the one side (though



innocently) have some Aspersions laid upon it, and that upon the other part Our Good People in that Country be misled by the mistaking and misinterpretation of Our Meaning. We have therefore thought good hereby to clear and make Our Pleasure to be manifested to all Our Good People in those parts.

It is true, that at Our first entry to this Crown, and Kingdom, We were informed, and that too truly, that Our County of Lancashire abounded more in Popish Recusants then any County of England, and thus hath still continued since to Our great Regret, with little amendment, save that now of late, in Our last riding through Our said County, We find both by the Report of the Judges, and of the Bishop of that Diocess, that there is some Amendment now daily beginning, which is no small Contentment to Us.

The report of this growing Amendment amongst them, made Us the more sorry, when with Our own Ears We heard the general Complaint of Our People, that they were barred from all Lawful Recreation, and Exercise upon the Sundays Afternoon, after the ending of all Divine Service, which cannot but produce two Evils: The one, the hindering of the Conversion

version of many, whom their Priests will take occasion hereby to vex, perswading them that no honest Mirth or Recreation is Lawful or Tolerable in Our Religion, which cannot but breed a great Discontentment in Our Peoples Hearts, especially of such as are peradventure upon the point of Turning; The other Inconvenience is, that this Prohibition barreth the common and meaner sort of People from using such Exercises as may make their Bodies more able for War, when We or Our Successors shall have occasion to use them. And in place thereof sets up filthy Tiplings and Drunkenness, and breeds a number of idle and discontented Speeches in their Ale-houses. For when shall the Common People have leave to Exercise, if not upon the Sundays and Holidays, seeing they must apply their Labour, and win their Living in all Working Days.

Our express Pleasure therefore is, that the Laws of Our Kingdom and Canons of Our Church be as well observed in that County, as in all other Places of this Our Kingdom. And on the other part, that no Lawful Recreation shall be barred to Our Good People, which shall not tend to the breach of Our aforesaid Laws, and Canons of Our Church: which to express more particularly,

ricularly, Our Pleasure is, That the Bishop, and all other Inferiour Church-men, and Church-wardens, shall for their parts be careful and diligent, both to instruct the Ignorant, and Convince and Reform them that are misled in Religion, presenting them that will not Conform themselves, but obstinately stand out to Our Judges and Justices: Whom We likewise Command to put the Law in due Execution against them.

Our Pleasure likewise is, That the Bishop of that Diocess take the like straight Order with all the Puritanes and Precisians within the same, either constraining them to Conform themselves, or to leave the County according to the Laws of Our Kingdom, and Canons of Our Church, and so to strike equally on both Hands, against the Contemners of Our Authority, and Adversaries of Our Church. And as for Our Good Peoples Lawful Recreation, our Pleasure likewise is, That after the end of Divine Service, Our Good People be not disturbed, letted, or discouraged from any Lawful Recreation, Such as Dancing, either Men or Women, Archery for Men, Leaping, Vaulting, or any other such harmles Recreation, nor from having of May-Games, Whitson-Ales, and Morris-Dances, and the setting up of May-Poles and other Sports



Sports therewith used, so as the same be had in due and convenient time, without impediment or neglect of Divine Service: And that Women shall have leave to carry Rushes to the Church for the decoring of it, according to their old Custom. But withal We do here account still as prohibited all unlawful Games to be used upon Sundays only, as Bear and Bullbaitings, Interludes, and at all times in the manner sort of People by Law prohibited, Bowling.

And likewise We bar from this Benefit and Liberty, all such known Recusants, either Men or Women, as will abstain from coming to Church or Divine Service, being therefore unworthy of any Lawful Recreation after the said Service, that will not first come to the Church, and serve God: Prohibiting in like sort the said Recreations to any that, though Conform in Religion, are not present in the Church at the Service of God, before their going to the said Recreations. Our Pleasure likewise is, That they to whom it belongeth in Office, shall present and sharply punish all such as in Abuse of this Our Liberty, will use these Exercises before the ends of all Divine Services for that Day. And We likewise straightly Command, that eve-

ry Person shall resort to his own Parish Church to hear Divine Service, and each Parish by it self to use the said Recreation after Divine Service. Prohibiting likewise any Offensive Weapons to be carried or used in the said times of Recreations. And Our Pleasure is, That this Our Declaration shall be Published by Order from the Bishop of the Diocess, through all the Parish Churches, and that both Our Judges of Our Circuit, and Our Justices of Our Peace be informed thereof.

Given at Our Mannor of Greenwich the Four and Twentieth Day of May, in the Sixteenth Year of Our Raigh of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the One and Fiftieth.

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Now

NOW out of a like Pious Care for the Service of God, and for suppressing of any Humors that oppose Truth, and for the Ease, Comfort, and Recreation of Our well deserving People, We do ratifie and publish this Our blessed Father's Declaration: The rather because of late in some Counties of Our Kingdom, We find that under pretence of taking away Abuses, there hath been a general Forbidding, not only of ordinary Meetings, but of the Feasts of the Dedication of the Churches, commonly called Wakes. Now Our expresse Will and Pleasure is, that these Feasts, with others, shall be observed, and that Our Justices of the Peace in their severall Divisions shall look to it, both that all Disorders there, may be prevented or punished, and that all Neighbourhood and Freedom, with Manlike and Lawful Exercises be used. And We farther Command Our Justices of Assize in their severall Circuits, to see that no Man do Trouble or Molest any of Our Loyal and Dutiful People, in or for their Lawful Recreations, having first done their Duty to God, and continuing in Obedience to Us and Our Laws. And of this We Com-



mand all Our Judges, Justices of the Peace, as well within Liberties as without, Maiors, Bayliffs, Constables, and other Officers, to take notice of, and to see observed, as they tender Our Displeasure. And We farther will, that Publication of this Our Command be made by Order from the Bishops through all the Parish Churches of their severall Diocesses respectively.

Given at Our Palace of Westminster  
the Eighteenth Day of October, in  
the Ninth Year of Our Reign.

God Save the King.

What ill Effects this Declaration wrought in the Minds of the People generally was then too notorious; it raised great Prejudices against the Bishops, who commanded it to be read in most of the Churches of their respective Diocesses, and did great Disservice to the King's Affairs. But to return to the Thread of our History, from which this may perhaps seem some digression,

sion, the Kingdom of Scotland was not exempt from the contagious Air of England, for there some of the Lords pull'd off their Vizor, and openly declared for Establishing the *Romish* Religion. Their Zeal being so eager and violent obliged the Council to cite them to appear before them, but those Lords foreseeing very well what they were like to be examined about, instead of appearing according to their Citation, set up for themselves, heading those of their Party, and proceeded so far, that the Council were forced to send some Troops to disperse them; and those Innovators not being strong enough, thought fit to shelter themselves in *England*, where the greatest number of their Party was, as well as their best Fortress. From that time all those Affairs of Religion were the cause of I know not how many divisions between the two Nations. One of the Principal was occasioned by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with whom the *Roman* Catholicks so much prevailed, that as he being Lord Primate of *England*, and Head of the Clergy, he accounted it a mighty piece of Honor to labour the introducing into *Scotland* the *Liturgy* and *Ceremonies* of the Church of *England*: But the *Scotch* would by no means indure it, and therefore sent their *Remonstrances* to the

King

King about it, who was so far prepossessed himself, that he was deaf to all their humble Supplications; and they for refusing to receive the *Service-Book*, were published by the Prelates of the Court, to be refractories and rude Fellows, without God or Religion; and the King declared them Rebels by his Letters Patents, making Preparations of war against them, and caused his Forces to Rendezvous in *Torkshire*, where he declared he would be in Person, as accordingly he was.

We see enough already, how that since the Kings Marriage, the very Fountain of Blessings from Heaven were dried up, and that of Miseries was opened: The Devil (like a cunning Polititian) well knowing, That a Kingdom divided against it self cannot stand, play'd his Games so surely by his Emisaries and Boutefeus, that he kindled a Fire of Civil War both in the Church and State, by the various Sects and novel Opinions which they craftily brought in, until those Sparks of Division by time became a raging Flame to all *England*, put it on the brink of a Precipice, so that it was within Arms Ace of being totally ruined. It caused the Murder of *Charles I.* who by too great a Softness and Complaisance he had for the Queen, did easily believe almost every thing she perswaded him to; and she

was



was pushed on by *France*, or by the pernicious Counsellor of her Conscience, which proved fatal to the King, for it hastened on his days to an end very tragical for his Family, and deplorable for the Nation, as will be found by the sequel of this Discourse.

Before, the King only arm'd himself with Menaces, and the People with Remonstrances, but now the bloody Spring of all our Miseries opened, and run out in a Torrent of what was most dismal, and to be dreaded. For the King having took his leave of *London* to join his Forces at *York*, in order to march at the head of them to the Frontiers of *Scotland*; the *Scotch* finding the King's design, made sure of *Edinburgh*, and of the Castle, and afterwards of *Aberdeen*, and sent also on their sides Regiments of Foot, with which they garrison'd *Berwick*, *Carlisle*, &c. In their Standards they had the Cross of St. *Andrew* upon a Golden Bible, with this device, *For the Gospel*; and in those of the King, *Defender of the Faith*. Tho if the main end of both Parties had been conformable to their devices, they would very easily have come to an Agreement; for to fight for the Gospel, and to defend the Faith, is one and the same thing. But oftentimes Pretences are taken, and specious ones too, both by Princes and People

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to cover themselves with the Cloak of Religion, the better to execute their hidden Designs, as we have too lately seen in the Kingdom of *France*, by the Common Enemy and Oppressor, where *Lewis XIV.* took upon him the Conversion of the *Hugonots*, and the Propagating of his *Roman* Catholick Religion, to rid (or (as he thinks) better to secure) himself of the *Protestants* in his Kingdom, and to succeed the more happily in the Project he hath long since laid, of making himself Master of the *United Provinces*, which he looks on to be the sole Obstacle in his way, that hinders his mounting to the Empire, and afterwards making himself Universal Monarch of *Europe*, and of all the Earth, if God had not foreseen it, and put Bounds to his unlimited Ambition. But to return from whence we have digressed.

There was some Relaxation put on both sides, by the Agreement made, that a Parliament should meet in *Scotland*, wherein the Earl of *Traquair* should preside as Commissioner deputed from his Majesty, and that they should there indeavor to settle all Matters upon a good Regulation. Whereupon the King returned to *London*; and at that time there was a warm Report that some Lords of Note had wrote to

Rome,

Rome, assuring the Pope, that all things went well, and they were in great hopes and likelihood of getting the old Religion re-established.

What fell out afterwards, is sufficient to discover to us the then Spirit of the Court Party, as well as the design of the Queens, who would not willingly spare a little blood-letting (for so they term'd a cruel Massacre) to be able to compass their end; the whole being as the *Jesuits* affirm'd, *ad Majorem Dei Gloriam*, for the greater Glory of God. The Fear of this obliged several Lords, and others, both Ecclesiastical and lay Persons to depart out of their own Country, and to go into the *United Provinces*, to put themselves under the Protection of the *Estates General*, as a sure Refuge and Sanctuary for Protestants.

The Parliament did nothing, because the *Scotch* would not be prevailed upon to part with their Church-Government which had been settled in their Synod held at *Glasgow* but a little while before. So that that Assembly broke up without concluding or determining any thing; which obliged the K. to send some Men of War to them; and those Deputies whom they had sent to the K; who were imprisoned, and kept under so close a Confinement, that none could  
have



have any Communication with them, nor they with those from whom they had been sent; after they had been detained for some time, the King caused them to be conducted to the Frontiers of *Scotland*, without ever having heard them, or so much as permitting them to give him the Subject of their Deputation in Writing; yet nevertheless the King who was naturally of himself pretty well inclin'd, and who was not a little vexed to see how ill things went against him, and knowing the Spirit of the Nation, and foreseeing the mischievous Consequences of those Pernicious Councils which some People gave him, resolved once more to attempt the means of an Accommodation by the calling of a Parliament, which he was pleased to appoint should meet at *Westminster* on the 13th of *April* 1640. But in the mean time he had the weakness to set his Hand, through the Sollicitation of some of that Counsel, for the Commitment of some *Scottish* Lords to the Tower, who were then in *London*. This was not the way, as some People then imagined, to sweeten and mollifie the Minds of the Male-contented Party, nor to pacifie the Troubles that were then on Foot; but those Pernicious Counsellors had a quite contrary End to his Intentions of piecing up an Accommodation, unless it might be made in their own way; so that not seeing any great likelihood of that, all their Thoughts were bent rather to divide, than re-unite.

A Re-union being by no means proper to advance their Designs of *changing the Religion of the Kingdom*, but much rather Division, provided

vided that the King could get the better of it; those sort of People loving to fish in troubled Waters. Now the more easily to execute their Design, they obliged the King before the meeting of the Parliament that was then Summoned (for they knew well enough that nothing there would be concluded on in their Favour, but that things would hugely go against them if they could not prevent it by their Authority, and the Ascendent they had over the Minds of some of the Lords of the Council, and others that were to Sit in the Upper-House.) I say, they obliged the King to raise Twelve Thousand Men to join his old Troops: But as the Report about that time was very strong of a War between *England* and *France*, and that the *Scotch* had called in the most Christian King to their Succour, and offered to put themselves under his Protection, so it caused the *Scotch* Prisoners that were in the Tower to be set at Liberty, together with some other new Deputies that had been sent thither since, under the Cant and Pretence of being of their Party who had demanded the Protection of the *French* King.

The time of the Meeting of the Parliament being come, His Majesty at the opening of it, told them, *There was never a King that had a more great and weighty Cause to call his People together than he had*, and by the Lord Keeper complains of the Insolencies of the *Scotch* towards him, but however there was nothing done concerning the *Scotch* Affairs:

But

But on the Contrary, the Ships belonging to the Subjects of that Realm were taken all over *England* by Order from the King, as well as their New Deputies. His Majesties Exchequer being pretty near drained by the keeping up of his Army, and not seeing any way how he should be able to continue them, the King Demanded of them New Subsidies; and so many as they in their Heartly Affection to him and the pretended Common Good, should think fit and convenient for so great an Action as the Reducing of *Scotland*; but yet they would grant him nothing but upon Condition, that he would not imploy their Moneys in paying the Troops he had raised against *Scotland*. Which Condition was so extreemly disgustful to his Majesty, that they sate but till the Fifth of May after, and then they were dissolved, and a Declaration was Published to all his Loving Subjects, of the Causes which moved him to that Dissolution. Hereupon the Lords of the Council took into consideration how to procure Moneys for the K's. present supply, and divers Aldermen of the City of *London* were sent for to the Council Table to give in the names of such Citizenes as were able to lend the K. Money, which some of them refusing to do, they were committed to several Prisons for their obltinacy and disobedience; as Sir *Nichol. Raynton*, Alderman *Somes*, Alderman *Geere*, Aldm. *Arkins*, the first to the *Marshalsea*; the second to the Fleet,



*Fleet*, the third to the *Gate-house*, and the last to the *King's Bench*) and required the City to furnish him with Two hundred thousand pounds Sterling, upon pain of his high Displeasure.

Thus our Miseries began to rush in upon us like a Flood ; the Male-contents increased every where, as well in *England* as in *Scotland* ; the wicked and treacherous Party invenoming the mind of the King more and more, who saw his Exchequer very low, and yet (as I have said already) was sensibly concerned in point of Honour, to dispatch those Affairs he had undertaken, really against his interest, tho' to his own private Satisfaction, that so he might not seem to be baulked ; for he clearly saw, that by that means the Queens Faction wou'd be utterly ruined and undone. But he was so far from effecting it, that the People began to assemble in *Troops* in the City of *London*, and committed some Disorders on the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury's* House, who with much ado saved himself in *White-hall*. After that they went to the *Tower*, where they caused the Gates to be opened, and the *Aldermen* whom the K. had made Prisoners there, to be set at liberty. This Rising was not only at *London*, but also in several places of the Kingdom,

dom, and the general cry of the People was, that if those who counsell'd the King did not desist their wicked and pernicious Designs, they wou'd make them *dance in another Air than that of the Court.*

And now as matters grew every day worse and worse, the People not being able to contain themselves, the King was forced for his own safety to order 3 Regiments to come into *London*, to endeavour to put a stop to this Disorder, which it did for a time. But the Agreement which was endeavour'd to be made with the *Scotch* not succeeding, the K. was obliged to borrow considerable Sums of Money of several private Persons in *London* at mighty interest, promising to pay them again in 6 months time. The *Scotch*, who were informed of every thing that pass'd, saw plainly that that Money was design'd for the raising of Troops against them, and that *when they once drew their Sword against their Sovereign, they ought to fling away the Scabbard into the Sea*, began also to put themselves into a better posture of Defence than they were in at present; and to that end they got together an Army of about Thirty thousand Men, with which they drew out into the Field, carrying with them twelve Pieces of Canon, and so without any Resistance got over

over the River which parts the two Kingdoms, and with their Arms in their hands they thus got into *England*.

Hitherto there had been no Blood spilt, and the first Rencontre proved very unhappy to the King at the pass of the second River, call'd *Tyne* near *Newcastle*, whither the K. had dispatch'd some Forces; but after several hours Dispute, and many slain on both sides, the King's Party quitted their Post, and left the passage free for the *Scotch*. This ill Success at the beginning extremely quelled the Courage of the King's Party, and as much raised that of the *Scotch*. And that Event obliged the King a second time to leave his Capital City to go to his Army, which was then in *Yorkshire*. Every time the K. left *London*, it was an irreparable damage to him, because by his absence he more and more lost the hearts of the Citizens, who were insensibly alienated from him. The King was no sooner got to his Army, but the *Scotch* (notwithstanding their good Success) from the inward affection they had for their Prince, offer'd a-new to make a Peace with him by their Commissioners. But the K. (instead of laying hold of this lucky opportunity) took fifteen days time to consider of it; because he expected a very con-



siderable Supply of *Irish Papists* to reinforce his Army, tho he ought not much to have relyed on them, seeing that having put some *Roman Catholick* Officers into several of his Regiments, the Souldiers would not obey them.

The King, finding a general Desertion of him on all sides, at last was perswaded to call a Free Parliament to meet here on the 3<sup>d</sup>. of *November* following, promising to agree to all things they should think most adviseable for him in that unhappy Juncture, provided they would help him with Succour against those Rebels of *Scotland*, as he call'd them.

That Parliament being made up of Grave, Able, and discerning Persons, were no sooner Assembled but they fell upon the Earl of *Strafford*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and who in that Kingdom was one of the Chief of that Arbitrary Cabal. He was presently committed to the Tower, and at his Examination he often alledged the Authority of the K. for what he did, but at that time it proved of very little Service to him. The K. would not publicly sollicite for his release, because of the promise he had made at the opening of the Parliament: So that he was condemn'd to Death, notwithstanding all the secret Instances

Instances that were made by both the King and Queen, to save him. They had reason to do what they did, for the Lord Lieutenant it seems had done many things by their order, and the K. had assured him, *That he would cover him from all Prosecutions and Impeachments that shou'd be drawn up against him.* But the Cryes of the People, and the Complaints of the Army, to the keeping up of which the City of London would no longer contribute, if the Sentence against the Lord *Lieutenant* was not executed, got the prevalence over his Favour, and obliged the K. to sign the Warrant for his Execution, maugre all his Affection to him : But yet it was after he had receiv'd a Letter written under the Prisoner's own hand, wherein he desired him to satisfy the earnest Demands of his People against him, most freely disengaging him from the word he had passed to save him, thro' the hopes he had that his Death wou'd be a means whereby the King might be able to reconcile himself with his People. Thus the King not being in a Capacity of holding out any longer, and thinking that he was then free from his Engagement, signed (as I said) his Sentence, and accordingly he was publicly executed on *Tower-hill* the 12th. of May 1641. for all his Treasons,

sons, and Misdemeanors, that he had been guilty of in *Ireland*. He always had a Belief that the K. wou'd have saved him, according to his Royal Word ; but then it was out of his power to do it, because that he thought Himself not to be in over-great Security ; yet the K. laboured to have him reprieved for some time, but after all he saw it best for his present Circumstances to set his hand to his Death-Warrant as hath been said before.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was much suspected for having a hand in all the Arbitrary Proceedings and Dealings with *Rome*, was by the House of Commons, Dec. 18. 1640. voted to be a Traytor ; and Mr. *Hollis* sent to the Lords to accuse him of High Treason, which he did immediately ; assuring the Lords, that in convenient time there shou'd be a charge put in against him to make good the Accusation, desiring that he might be sequestred from the House, and committed, which was forthwith done by the Lords. The Articles wherewith he was charged, consisted of these Heads, *Viz.*

- i. For that he had traiterously endeavoured to subvert the Fundamental Laws and Government of the Kingdom of *England*, and instead thereof to introduce an Arbitrary



Arbitrary and Tyrannical Government against Law.

2. That he had laboured to overthrow the Authority of Parliaments, and the force of the Laws of the Kingdom of *England*.

3. That he had laboured to corrupt and pervert the Ministers of Justice.

4. That he himself had corruptly bought and sold Justice in his Seat.

5. That he had put a New Book of Cannons in Execution against Law. *Vid. 2 Vol. 2d. part of Rushworth's hist. Collect. fol. 1365. & sequent.*

6. That he had traiterously assumed to himself a Papal and Tyrannical Power, both in *Ecclesiastical* and *Temporal* Matters.

7. That he had laboured to subvert the Protestant Religion, and instead thereof to set up Popish Superstition and Idolatry.

8. That he had preferred notorious Papists to Places of Dignity.

9. That he had chosen to himself Chaplains Popishly affected.

10. That he had kept Confederacy and Intelligence with Popish Priests & Jesuits.

11. That he had cruelly persecuted Godly Ministers.

12. That he had laboured to make Divisions and Discord between Us and other Churches.

13. That he had stirred up War and Enmity between his Majesties two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*.

14. That he had slandered and incensed his Majesty against Parliaments.

15. That he had laboured to slander Parliaments with the Nick-name of *Puritans*, and commended the Papists for harmless and Peaceable Subjects,

16. That he had traiterously indeavoured to advance the Power of the Council Table, the Canons of the Church, and the King's Prerogative, above the Laws and Statutes of the Realm.

17. That he had wittingly and willingly harboured, countenanced, and relieved divers Popish Priests and Jesuites, and particularly one called *Sancta Clara, alias Dampport*, a dangerous Person, and *Franciscan Fryer*; and did also provide Maintainance and Entertainment for one Mounseur *St. Gyles*, a Popish Priest at *Oxford*, knowing him to be a Popish Priest.

18. That he had threatningly said, there must be a Blow given to the Church, such as had not been yet given, before it could be brought to Conformity.

19. That he punished divers Ministers in prosecution of the last Canons.

20. That he had wickedly and maliciously

ously advised his Majesty to dissolve the last Parliament, and presently after it was dissolved, told his Majesty, *That then he was absolved from all Rules of Government, and left free to use Extraordinary Ways for his Supply.*

These were the Chief Heads of the Charge against that Proud and Arbitrary Prelate, for which he was sent Prisoner to the *Tower*, together with some other Bishops. After some close Enquiries and Examinations taken from the Informations of the late Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, it was sufficiently known, that the Arch-Bishop was the Conduite-pipe, thro' which the Popish Party made the pernicious Seed of Division run so smoothly: That he was the wicked Instrument they made use of to stir up the Disunion between the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, and between the Protestants of the Church of *England* & the Presbyterians. But yet this *Prelate* was not the only person who had been complain'd of; for there were several others who were secretly plotting how to get the Army possess'd against the Parliament, and to march up to *London* to awe them, and to help to put the K. (as was pretended) in an entire and plenary Authority & possession of an Absolute & Arbitrary Power. But the  
Parliament



Parliament having got the wind of it, the *Mine* was discover'd, so that several of them thought it best to trust to their heels, and slipt beyond Sea. The K. to justify himself concerning certain Reports that were spread abroad to his disadvantage about that business, as if it had been with his consent that all this was to be done, came into Parliament and passed several Acts, and there protested before them, and called God to witness to the Truth of what he said, *That he had not any hand in it*; that indeed something of it had been proposed to him, but that he never regarded it, not believing it practicable, or so much as possible, which he protested before God, and therefore hoped the Parliament wou'd have no suspicion upon his Account. But what protestations soever the K. made unto them, yet there remained some Tincture of Jealousie in the minds of the Parliament and People too; and what confirmed them the more in it was, the Parliaments being informed for certain, that the Lord *Digby* and another Lord had laboured mightily with his Majesty to persuade him to set his hand thereto: But the matter being discovered, there was no need of any Canon to make them dislodge. They saved themselves (and several with them) with all the speed imaginable

ginable by Flight into *France*, for fear of falling into the hands of the Parliament, from whence they saw plainly, that the K. could no more deliver them, than he had done the Earl of *Strafford*.

The Jesuites, who were very numerous now in the Kingdom, and who laboured continually to sow Divisions between the two Kingdoms, and in the Church, and who did stir up others by indirect ways to do what they did, had also their turn; for the *House of Commons* issued forth a Declaration, requiring all *Jesuites* and *Priests* of the Church of *Rome*, to depart the Kingdom within fifteen days, under the Penalty of being corporally punished: But they having the protection of the Queen, never valued the Orders of the Parliament; they were grown so insolent that a Report was made to the House of one *Jesuite* that shou'd say, (it being noised that the Parliament House was on Fire) the time was not yet come, but it wou'd be so e're long; and of another that shou'd say, There wou'd be many Fatherless Children in *London* very shortly; upon which there were Warrants sent out to take up those, and several others against whom there were made Complaints: At the first they were soon released at the sollicitation of  
the

the *Queen* and the *French Ambassador*; but afterwards the *Parliament* having promis'd a Reward to all who should discover any of those *Romish Emissaries*, the Prisons were quickly full of them. The K. seem'd not at all satisfy'd at these severe Proceedings (as he call'd them) by the Answer he made in the *House of Lords* upon a meeting it was to have with the *Commons*, to consult what shou'd be done with the *Jesuites* and *Priests* they had in Prison; and having acquainted his Majesty with the *Result of their Conference*, he answer'd, that he wou'd advise them about it, and give them his Sentiments in convenient time and place. The boldest of all these *Romish Emissaries*, was one (called) Father *Philips*, a *Jesuite* and Confessor to the *Queen*. A Copy of a Letter of his of very dangerous Consequence, sent into *France* to Mr. *Montague*, was discovered, and produced to be read in the *Common's House* by Mr. *Pym*; and divers other high Charges were laid against him: Whereupon the *Parliament* sent to take him even in the *Queen's Court* where he lodged. After several Refusals, and many Tricks used in his Favour, the King and *Queen* both consented he shou'd go and appear before the Committee appointed to take his Examination: Upon their Report



Report of it to the *House*, the *Commons* sent him up to the *House of Lords*; They requiring *Philips* to take his Oath, he made this Objection, that in regard the Oath was so general, he might thereby be obliged to accuse himself, and the House giving him this satisfaction, that his Oath shou'd not bind him to accuse himself, but only as a Witness to reveal the Truth in matters of Treason. He was thereupon contented to take the Oath; but a Bible being brought unto him, he to the scandal of the whole House of Peers without any occasion given, affirmed, That the Bible used amongst us was not a true Bible, and therefore his Oath wou'd not bind him; which words he affirmed a second time, and after that took the Oath: Being bid to withdraw, the Lords took his Speeches concerning our Bible into Consideration, and after some Debate thought fit to send for him as a Delinquent to hear what Answer he wou'd make to his Charge, who answer'd that he was a Catholick, and that all Catholicks held this opinion, That our Bible was no true Bible; and if therefore he should have taken an Oath without this Declaration, he should have confirmed this to be a *True Bible*; but afterwards said, That his Oath did bind him. Upon which being  
bid

bid to with-draw, the Lords conceived that these words were used without any occasion given, or necessity put upon him, to the Scandal of our Religion, and that in the Face of a Parliament, which to have gone without punishment, must needs have been divulged to the derogation of our Religion, and to the great dishonour of the Peers, being a thing never before offered by any of that Religion in the meanest Court of Justice of the Kingdom.

*Journal of the House of Lords. 3 Novemb. 1641.* Whereupon, after some consideration of his Contempt, they ordered him to be sent to the Tower: The Commons drew up Articles of Impeachment against him, whereof these were some of the chief Heads.

1. That he and his Companions were the cause of most of the Troubles in the Kingdom.

2. That he had solicited the Pope to send Indulgences into *England* and *Scotland*, to hinder the Oath of Allegiance, and lawful Obedience of the Subjects to the King.

3. That he had taught a Doctrine very pernicious to the King, thereby to raise a Civil War.

4. That

4. That he was imployed here as an Agent, with the Superiour of the *Capucins*, whom Cardinal *Richlieu* had sent, to promote a War between *England* and *Scotland*.

5. That he had brought a Monk into the Queens Service under a false supposititious Name, who was only come to direct all Ecclesiastical Affairs as well here in *England* as at *Rome*.

6. That he had introduced into the Queens Service many dangerous Persons and Papists, among others one *Seigneur Georgeo*, that had been formerly the Pope's Agent, and an *Englishman*, that had been an Agent at *Rome* in behalf of the Catholics of this Kingdom.

7. That he had laboured to procure a good Correspondence between the Queen and the Pope, and treated by very indirect ways with the above-mention'd Cardinal.

8. That he had used his utmost indeavours to seduce the Prince of *Wales* to the Romish Religion. There were twelve of them in all, but these be the Chief.

After he had delivered in his Answer, which was not at all satisfactory to the *Parliament*, he was sent back again to his *Prison*, and immediately (to the great scandal of the Nation) was visited by divers *Jesuits*, and many of the *Popish Faction*, together



together with several *Officers* of the *Queens* Household, which occasion'd various Discourses very much to his Majesties disadvantage. Thus we see how this black contagion increased more and more in the Kingdom, and brought along with it Misery after Misery. But what proved worst of all, was, that the Counsels seem'd to be Govern'd by these Missionaries, who insensibly threw into the Minds of the Courtiers a most pernicious Seed, which in the Issue produced very evil Fruit; that was the cause of much bitterness, and great Calamities in both Realms, by following the dangerous steps the Cardinal had marked out in the Contract of Marriage between the King then Prince of *Wales*, and the Princess *Henrietta Maria* of *France*, with the consent of the King his Father, notwithstanding the repugnance and aversion which both his Council and his Parliament had to it; for they foresaw that by that means the *Trojan Horse* was to come into *England*, and that *France* would have Powerful instruments, and subtle and able Emissaries there, to stir up a Civil War in this Kingdom, as soon as ever they found *England* would not truckle to the Will and Pleasure of *Lewis XIII.* or to speak more properly

perly to that of the Cardinal, his *Premier Ministre*, Governour and Tutor; as hath been sufficiently seen by the division which was afterwards kept up here by the means of the Jesuits, Monks, and superior of the *Capucins*, who was a Man very ingenious in the Mysteries of iniquity, and every way capable to execute the Commission for which he was sent. As soon as he had done his Jobb, he strait returned to *Paris*, and being asked by the Cardinal, *if he had well lighted the Fire in England*, that Boutefeu made answer, *he had lighted it so well, that it was then beyond his Power to put it out, had he never so much a mind to it*: And he said right, for nothing less was found sufficient than the Blood of some thousands, to calm the Troubles and Civil Wars, *which the Emisseries of Rome and France had so unhappily raised and executed*; and to efface the ill Impressions which the Queen and Monks had made in the minds of the Princes, and Princesses of that Royal Family, to which they had been perswaded and pushed on by the Q. Mother of France, a very Bigot, who was obliged to retire out of France, upon several Accusations laid against her, whilst she was here in *England*, under pretence of visiting her Daughter.

ter. But as the *French* Money began to fail her, and she to be troublesome; and much more as her Company was by no means agreeable to the Parliament, she was forc'd to withdraw, and to take her way by *Holland*. The great desire the Parliament had to be rid of her, made them give her at the King's Request 10000 pounds sterling, as well to enable her to pay her Debts, as to make her Voyage; which was a very handsom present, for a People who were no ways obliged to it, and to give to her whose presence had done infinite more mischief than good to this Nation.

But before all these things there was a treasonable Plot discovered in *England*, the Project of which the *Roman* Catholics were accused of; and whilst the K. was at *Edinburgh*, two Lieutenant Colonels being struck with a Remorse of Conscience, came to discover that there was a like design in *Scotland*, and that the Principal Lords of that Kingdom and the General of the Army were to be taken off. Several persons of consideration were thereupon seized at *Edinburgh*, and a Letter written to one of the Principal Ring-leaders at *London*, was intercepted; the Tenor of which I will here set down, since that  
you



you will thereby plainly see the lamentable mischiefs which the too great Toleration of *Roman Catholicks* in *England* produced, by reason of the King's Marriage, and the danger to which the whole *Nation* was expos'd ; as this *Letter* will much better discover to us.

*We have learned to our great grief, that our Design hath been discover'd ; we are afraid it hath been by some false Brethren amongst you at London or Westminster ; wherefore take heed what you do, and cause them to give every one an Oath of Fidelity, as we had required of you. Cast your eyes always upon I.H.S. and have those words in your heart, the want of which hath been the cause that this great Work after which all the faithful Catholicks sigh so earnestly, hath not had it's effect, as they do wish. Yet nevertheless, we intreat you afresh, that you wou'd put in execution the Design that hath been projected, according to the directions given you in the last Letter you receiv'd ; and to divide your Companys into several places of the City, and after the first or second Alarm given upon the Tower, I am sure M. B. C. will come to your Succour, for there is no ill will in him towards us.*

*The ninth hour in the morning is the most proper time for the Execution, and then strike home. If we die, we shall die meriting the Glo-*

rious Crown of Martyrdom. It is now time to fall on that Work with Zeal. Fear not U. L. Now is the time, or never : And for a Temporal Affair, instead of a present, you will gain an Eternal Life. Acquaint all your good Friends with this ; but you are the Man on whom we rely to do this business : Wherefore let neither Fear nor Shame hinder you from executing so glorious a Design. Remember that our Life is as it were already on the Block ; endeavour to preserve it for us, and our Religion. As to your Pay, trouble not your self about that ; there shall no Mony be wanting for you, for it hath already been put into our hands. Consider well of every thing that is to be done ; be prepared with 300 Men well armed with Pistols and Swords, near to Mr. Port's. Endeavour to get over M. N. by the means of G. W. After you have receiv'd the Present, you must seize on all the vile Fellows of the Town, and arm them with an holy Courage and Vigour, seeing that we have but the least part of the Kingdom. I have altered my Character, for fear least my Letter shou'd fall into other hands. Apply your utmost Diligence about this Matter. After you and the five Captains shall have read this Letter, burn it. It was signed with these Letters, J. C. Y. N. A. N. Mr. L. be.

By this Letter we may see how the mysterious Project of Iniquity was like to break

break out, not insensibly, nor gently, as before, but violently and by force, if the Parliament had not speedily prevented it, by cutting up the Root of all those Evils which were very near to have utterly ruined the two Nations.

Well, from all these Troubles and Disorders, things grew manifestly worse between the K. and his Parliament; Misunderstandings increased every day by the Romish Party, and by the Commons prosecuting them with some severity, which yet nevertheless was grounded upon the Laws and Statutes of the Realm. The K. then withdrawing to *York*, yet could not refrain shewing his Displeasure and Anger against his Parliament about the *L. Kymbolton*, and the other five Members; and deferring for some time to honour the Parliament with his Presence; notwithstanding all the Instances and Sollicitations they made to him not to absent himself from them, they saw themselves obliged to send to his Majesty three Propositions, which they humbly desired might be granted to them.

*First*, That the Tower of *London* might be put into the hands of such a Person as the King should please to name, and the Parliament should agree to.



*Secondly*, That the Forts and Maritime Places might be put into such hands as both King and Parliament might safely confide in.

*Thirdly*, That the Kingdom might be put into a good posture of Defence.

But these Propositions served but as Oyl to Flames, which only heightned and improved the King's Displeasure, who told them, That those Articles were contrary to his Royal Prerogatives; and he put forth a *Declaration* to justify what his Perogatives were, and to signify his Intention.

These *Divisions* in the *Kingdom* caused some Counties falling off, and paying no respect at all to the *Acts* of *Parliament*; saying, That they ought rather to follow those of the King, than those of that Assembly; and the *Court-Party* proclaimed aloud, They shou'd quickly see whether the K. was King indeed, or whether he was not so; and thereby they shou'd see, that the *Kingdom* was not to be governed by a company of heady and turbulent Men. But those Discourses were no ways capable of quieting the two *Houses*, or the People in general, but on the contrary they made far worse Impressions on their minds; and every one spoke his own thoughts of them, according as either his Passion or his Interest

rest dictated to him: Which forced the Parliament to resolve at last, that the *Arms* of the *Magazine* at *Hull* shou'd be brought up to *London*. And tho the *K.* wou'd not let them be concerned in the Affairs of the *Militia*, his Majesty attributing that Power to himself alone, yet nevertheless in *April* 1642. the Parliament sent in their own Name, and by their own Authority, Commissioners into several of the Counties, and put to Sea in the absence of the *K.* a good Fleet, under the Command of the Earl of *Warwick*. The *K.* at the beginning of the Year, thinking it the best way to secure himself of the Town of *Hull*, went thither with a *Guard* of his *Servants*, and some *Neighbouring Gentry*; but contrary to his expectation, the *Governour*, by order of *Parliament*, drew up the *Bridges*, and shut the *Gates* upon him: For the *Parliament*, who had been inform'd of the evil Counsel that had been given the *K.* of seizing that place, as being the *Magazine* of the whole *Kingdom*, where he wou'd find Arms enough to arm as many people as were thought necessary to bring the *Parliament* to his Reason, had before-hand sent Orders to the *Governour*, Sir *John Hotham*, who was one of their own *Body*, and a *Member* of the *House of Commons*, to be up-

on his guard, to prevent being surpriz'd. The K. asking the reason of his being deny'd Entrance : Sir *John Hotham* appearing upon the Walls, said, *He cou'd not admit him without Breach of his Trust to the Parliament ;* and being required to shew his Order for what he did from the Parliament : He then answered, *That the King had too great a Train, and wou'd not admit him Entrance, tho with but 20 Horse ;* which so incensed the K. that he caused *Hotham* to be there proclaimed Traytor, and so returned to *York*.

But the Parliament put forth a *Proclamation*, wherein they declared the Governor had done nothing but by their Order ; that the King's declaring *Hotham* a Traytor, was a high Violation of the Privileges of Parliament, against the Liberty of the Subject, and the Law of the Land ; and that that Declaration shou'd be forthwith printed, and sent to all Officers of the Kingdom, and shou'd be published and fixed up in all Publick Places. This was enough to begin that War between the K. and his Parliament, which caused so much Blood on both sides, and so many dismal Calamities in the Kingdom. The K. who was naturally of a good Temper, was pushed on to these things, by the Queen, and her



her own pernicious Council, and by the instigation of *France*, whose Aim was to put *England* into such a condition as shou'd never be capable of making War against her, and which then could not hinder her from accomplishing her own design of making her self the Mistress of the *Spanish Neitherslands*; knowing very well, that our Kings of *England*, if they wou'd rightly consider their true Interest, wou'd never suffer that Noble and Fertile Country to come under the power of *France*; if it were but for the sake of the *Sea Ports* that are there. But now the K. having left *London* (where the *Parliament*, who were Masters there, openly opposed every thing that was not agreeable to the Laws of the Land and Priviledges of Parliament) began to prepare himself for War, and gave out Commissions for the raising 600 Horse, & 2800 Foot under the name of his *Life Guard*. But that which most provoked the *People*, and furnished the *Parliament* with new Matter to declare against the King's Proceedings, was, that a great part of those whom he raised were *Roman Catholicks*. Those that did not look so narrowly into those matters, thought that his Majesty made use of those that came first; and all those who offered their Service, only to be revenged

revenged on the Governour of *Hull*. Wherefore the *Parliament* ordered all the chief of the *Militia*, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, &c. all thereabouts, to make stay of all *Arms and Ammunition* carrying to York, and to apprehend the Conveyers; and that all Sheriffs do suppress all Forces coming together by the King's Commission, and all Persons to aid them, and this to be publifh'd in all Market-Towns and Churches. This obliged the K. (who then saw what Irons were in the fire) to put two Questions to the County of York, where at that time he was, viz.

The first was, If they were resolved to defend his Royal Person, or not?

The second was, If they approved of the Denyal that the Governour of *Hull* had made to him, and if they did not think it lawful for him to revenge himself of so black a Disobedience, and to put himself into possession of his just Rights by Arms?

The County answer'd to these Questions, That they were ready to assist the Person of his Majesty by such ways as the Law allows, and their Duty obliges them to; but that it wou'd be much better that his Majesty wou'd hearken to, and rely on his Parliament, who wou'd not fail taking care of his Honour, and the prosperity and welfare of his Person.

The

The K. was so far from having Justice done him (as he term'd it) upon *Hotham*, that he understood the *Parliament* had returned him their hearty thanks, and given him mighty Commendations for his Fidelity to them, and the Denyal he had made to the King ; and also that they had made him a very considerable Present, to testify their acknowledgiment to him, desiring him to continue stedfast in holding it out. Which obliged his Majesty to write to the *House of Lords*, that they wou'd sign no more Orders, before they had given him satisfaction for *Hotham's* Disobedience ; this likewise hapned for a Sign : For the K. resolving not to hearken to the private *Deputies* of some *Lords*, whom the *Upper House* had sent to *York* to him, to indeavour to find out some way to cure all these *Differences*, sent his *Commands* to them to go back again, and wou'd not so much as speak with them. This did so exasperate the *Minds* of the *Parliament*, that they declared, that the King's evil Counsel was the cause of all these Calamities. And to the end that his Majesty might be informed of such their Declaration, they sent it to him by two of their own Body ; then they fell to raising of Men ; which they did with great ease ; every body, as well Citizens as others



thers, coming in to their Service, and they so easily gave their Contributions and Assistance, that it became almost incredible what a Mass of Mony, Plate, and Ammunition was laid even at the *Parliaments* feet ; which made it no difficult matter for the *Parliament* in a little time to get up a considerable Army, whatever Defence the *K.* made against them. His Majesty laying all these Matters together, and foreseeing the mischievous Consequences that wou'd likely happen by this Civil War, and the Danger to which his Royal Person was exposed, as well as all his Subjects, began to think of taking some other way than he had done as yet ; and since he cou'd not reach his Ends by Rigour, he ought as some said, to have made use of the Fokes's Skin, and take hold of the occasion which the *Upper House* had furnished him with, by those *Lords*, who as private persons had waited on him to find out some Expedient for an Accommodation. But all this was to no purpose ; for his Majesty would by no means agree to the main Propositions of the *Parliament*, but disown'd the *Parliaments* Right to raise Forces without his Authority ; rather than took care how to put an end to the Discontents of the *Parliament*, and to oblige them by any ways of sweetness

sweetness and moderation to lay aside the Army they had then raised. But those Counsellors the K. had continually about him, would not suffer him to yield to any thing, but upon every occasion filling his Head with the Honour and Authority of His Majesty, did by those means perswade him to take very wrong steps, from whence it was not afterwards in the Power of his Council to retrieve him ; as it happens with the Sun in *March*, which is able to raise up *Vapours* and *Moist Humours*, but has not force enough to disipate and scatter them. Whereas on the contrary, had the K. but shewn any desire of uniting with his *Parliament*, and removing far from him those dangerous *Counsellors* who were pushed by the *Spirit* of *Popery* and *France*, it had been not uneasie for him to disentangle himself, and in a short time to put an end to all past *Miseries*, and prevent future. But it seems the *Distemper* of the Nation required letting Blood, for the *Veins* were over full: The *Parliaments* Army commanded first by the E. of *Essex*, Sir *Tho. Fairfax*, and by O. *Cromwell* his Lieutenant General, found the King's Forces so much work, that in a few Years time, the greatest part of them were scattered, after the loss of several Battles. And the King unadvisedly

visedly suffer'd himself to be besieged at Oxford, whence by very good Fortune at last, and the help of a Disguise, he saved himself; (but as it was reported) to what Party to recommend himself for Protection he was utterly at a loss; and so he threw himself into the hands of the Scots, who had also declared against him, and had made a strict Alliance with the Parliament of England and so he determined to adventure himself, upon their Loyalty, who first began his Troubles.

But I will here give you a faithful Copy of a Letter which I took a Transcript of, from the Manuscript I formerly mention'd, which was lent me by a Noble Peer of this Realm, which runs thus.

*The Letter from the Commissioners of the Parliament of Scotland, concerning his Majesties coming to the Scottish Army.*

Right Honourable,

**T**He discharging our selves of the Duty we owe to the Kingdom of England, to You as Commissioners from the same, moves us to acquaint you with the King's coming into our Army this morning: Which having overtaken us unexpectedly, hath filled us with Amazement, and made us like Men that dream. We cannot think that he could have been so unadvised in his Resolutions, to have cast himself upon us, without a real Intention to give  
full



full satisfaction to both Kingdoms in all their just and reasonable Demands in all those things that concern Religion and Righteousness. Whatsoever be his Disposition or Resolution, you may be assured, that we shall never entertain any thought, nor correspond with any purpose, nor countenance any Indeavours that may in any circumstance incroach upon our League and Covenant, or weaken the Union and Confidence between the Nations. And as nothing was more joyful to us, than to have it set on foot, so hitherto have we thought nothing too dear to maintain it. And we trust to walk with such faithfulness and truth in this particular, that as we have the Testimony of a good Conscience within our selves, so you and all the world shall see, that we mind your Interest, with as much Integrity and Care as our own, being confident you will entertain no other thoughts of Us.

From Southwell Signed by the Warrant and Command of the Commissioners for the Parliament of Scotland.

Lothian.

Supercribed, For the Right Honourable the Commissioners of the Parliament of England.

Therefore what Prudence there could be in the King's going over to the Scotch Army, no Man can yet determine. Indignation & somewhat worse there might be, by raising new Jealousies to divide Friends. But his Majesty perhaps thought to find more fa-  
 YOUR

your from the *Scotch*, as being the most an-  
 cient Subjects of the late K. his Father, and  
 himself born in *Scotland*; yet they were of  
 no considerable weight with them, to bal-  
 lance against his disputed Perogatives; for  
 they delivered him up to the *Parliament*,  
 under this promise nevertheless, that they  
 do not meddle with his *Royal Person*. Yet  
 it was very unhappy for him to fall into  
 the hands of an *Enemy* that was a *Conqueror*,  
 and to be at their Discretion. Then was the  
 time that his Evil Council, and the *Roman*  
*Catholic Party*, who had precipitated him in-  
 to that wretched and pityable Estate, ought  
 to have delivered him out of it. But then  
 he met with no body that appeared for him  
 but his *Majesty* found himself alone, with his  
 Evil Fortune, which never forsook him, till  
 it brought him to his last sad & tragical End  
 on the 30th. of *Jan.* 1648. Thus that Prince,  
 who might not only have reigned peace-  
 ably and happily over his *People*, as well as  
 his Predecessors, but who moreover might  
 have held the Ballance in *Europe*, saw him-  
 self on a sudden fallen from so high a Dig-  
 nity, and tumbled from a Throne, to be  
 forced to make a publick appearance before  
 his own People and Subjects, to be judged  
 by them, & to receive the Law from those  
 to whom some years before he had given it.

To

To that end in *Scotland* they seized the principal Actors, who were the Earl of *Crawford*; the Lords *Egmont* and *Stuart*, and gave orders to General *Lesly* ( who was one of those that were to be sacrificed to the Rage of the Conspirators ) to bring his Forces to the Gates of the capital City, which he did to examine and seize on all who either came out or went in to it, and by that means most of the Complices were taken.

But the bloody Party had their Revenge in *Ireland* the next year after, for several thousand Men being there got together in the Month of *October*, 1641. Slew, Massacred and Burnt as many *Protestants* as they could light on, to the number of 154000. by their own Computation, not sparing even Women, nor the poor innocent Babes lying in their Cradles.

The Summer before that dreadful *October*, a Committee of the most active *Papists*, all afterwards in the head of the Rebellion, were in great favour at *Whitehall*, and admitted to many private Consultations there with the King in the Queen's presence. And those *Irish Papists* departed not home till within two Months before that bloody Rebellion and Massacre.



That the ground of that Rebellion was the advancement of the Catholick Cause, is professedly declared by the Acts of the general Assembly of *Rebels* at *Kilkenny* held 1642. which Acts were Printed at *London*, 6 *March*, 1643. in these Words,

‘ For the Exaltation therefore of the  
 ‘ Holy Roman Catholick Church, for the  
 ‘ advancement of his Majesties Services,  
 ‘ and for the preservation of the Lives,  
 ‘ Estates and Liberties of his Majesties *true*  
 ‘ *Subjects* of this Kingdom, against the Injust-  
 ‘ ice, Murthers, Massacres, Rapes, Depredati-  
 ‘ ons, Robberies, Burnings, frequent breaches  
 ‘ of publick Faith and Quarter, and de-  
 ‘ struction daily acted, and perpetrated  
 ‘ upon his Majesties said Subjects, and ad-  
 ‘ vised, contrived, and daily executed by  
 ‘ the *Malignant Party*, some of them mana-  
 ‘ ging the Government and Affairs of  
 ‘ State in *Dublin*, and some other parts of  
 ‘ this Kingdom to his Highness’s great dis-  
 ‘ service, and complying with their Confe-  
 ‘ derates, the Malignant Party in *England*  
 ‘ and elsewhere, who, as it is known to  
 ‘ all the World, complot and practise to  
 ‘ dishonour and destroy his Majesty, his  
 ‘ Royal Consort, their Children and Mo-  
 ‘ narchical Government, which is of most  
 ‘ dangerous Consequence, to all the Mo-  
 ‘ narchies,

‘ narchies and Princes of *Christendom*: The  
 ‘ said Assembly doth order and establish a  
 ‘ Council by the Name of a Supream  
 ‘ Council of the Confederates and Catho-  
 ‘ licks of *Ireland*.

‘ This may shew how near they at least  
 ‘ thought the Exaltation of the Holy Roman  
 ‘ Catholick Church, and the advance-  
 ‘ ment of his Majesties Service, stood to-  
 ‘ gether, and who were accounted his Ma-  
 ‘ jesties true Subjects, and who the Ma-  
 ‘ lignant Party.

‘ And as common Fame, none of the  
 ‘ worst Witnesses, hath brought to almost  
 ‘ every Man’s Ears the noise of the King’s  
 ‘ favouring the *Irish* Massacre, and that the  
 ‘ Catholick Subjects there called them-  
 ‘ selves the Queens Army, & intimated them-  
 ‘ selves the Kings, by saying they had *good*  
 ‘ *Warrant in black and white* for their  
 ‘ Proceedings, and crying out upon the  
 ‘ *English* Parliament and Puritans, as the  
 ‘ King’s Enemies and theirs; Vid. *Mystery of*  
 ‘ we think it worth the *Iniquity*, printed  
 ‘ knowing the Truth of such *for Sam. Gilli-*  
 ‘ an Important Business, and *brand, 1643. p.*  
 ‘ desire to take it under a particular Con-  
 ‘ sideration. 34, 35, 36.

‘ And therefore I shall present the  
 ‘ Reader with a true Copy of the Com-  
 ‘ mission

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‘ mission said to be given by the King  
‘ to his Catholick Subjects of Ireland,  
‘ with the Warrant and Deposition an-  
‘ nexed.

‘ *From our Camp at Newrie this Fourth of*  
‘ *November, 1641.*

‘ Philem. O Neale,

‘ Rorie Macguire.

‘ *To all Cathelicks of the Romish Party both*  
‘ *English and Irish, within the Kingdom*  
‘ *of Ireland we wish all Happiness, Free-*  
‘ *dom of Conscience, and Victory over the*  
‘ *English Hereticks, who have for a long*  
‘ *time tyrannized over our Bodies, and*  
‘ *usurped by Extortion our Estates.*

‘ **B**E it hereby made known unto you  
‘ all our Friends and Country-men,  
‘ That the King’s most Excellent Majesty,  
‘ (for many great and urgent Causes him  
‘ thereunto moving, reposing Trust and  
‘ Confidence in our Fidelities) hath signi-  
‘ fied unto us by his Commission under the  
‘ great Seal of Scotland, bearing date at  
‘ *Edinburgh* the first Day of this Instant  
‘ *October, 1641.* and also by Letters under  
‘ his Sign Manual, bearing date with the  
‘ said Commission; of divers great and  
‘ heinous



' heinous Affronts that the English Prote-  
 ' stants, especially the Parliament there,  
 ' have published against his Royal Prero-  
 ' gative, and also against our Catholick  
 ' Friends within the Kingdom of England.  
 ' The Copy of which Commission we have  
 ' here sent unto you, to be published with  
 ' all Speed in all parts of this Kingdom,  
 ' that you may be assured of our suffici-  
 ' ent Warrant and Authority herein.

### The Commission.

' CHARLES, by the Grace of God,  
 ' King of England, Scotland, France  
 ' and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.  
 ' To all Our Catholick Subjects within Our  
 ' Kingdom of Ireland, Greeting. Know ye,  
 ' That We for the Safeguard and Preserva-  
 ' tion of Our Person, have been enforced to  
 ' make Our Abode and Residence in Our King-  
 ' dom of Scotland for a long Season, occasi-  
 ' oned by reason of the Obstinate and Disobe-  
 ' dient Carriage of Our Parliament in Eng-  
 ' land against us; who have not only presum-  
 ' ed to take upon them the Government and  
 ' Disposing of those Princely Rights and Pre-  
 ' rogatives that have justly descended upon Us  
 ' from Our Predecessors, both Kings and  
 ' Queens of the said Kingdom, for many hun-

'dred Tears last past; but also have possessed  
 ' themselves of the whole Strength of the  
 ' said Kingdom, in appointing Governours,  
 ' Commanders and Officers in all Parts and  
 ' Places therein, at their own Wills and Plea-  
 ' sure, without Our Consent, whereby We are  
 ' deprived of Our Sovereignty, and left naked  
 ' without Defence. And forasmuch as We  
 ' are (in Our self) very sensible, That those  
 ' Storms blow aloft, and are very likely to be  
 ' carried by the Vehemency of the † Pro-  
 ' testant Party into Our King-  
 ' dom of Ireland, and endanger  
 ' Our Regal Power and Autho-  
 ' rity there also: Know ye therefore, That  
 ' We reposing much Care and Trust in your  
 ' Duties and Obedience, which we have for  
 ' many Tears past found, do hereby give unto  
 ' you full Power and Authority to Assemble  
 ' and meet together with all the Speed and Dili-  
 ' gence that a Business of so great a Consequence  
 ' doth require, and to Advise and Consult to-  
 ' gether by sufficient and discreet Numbers,  
 ' at all Times, Days and Places, which you  
 ' shall in your Judgments hold most Conveni-  
 ' ent and Material for the Ordering, Settle-  
 ' ing and Effecting of this Great Work (men-  
 ' tioned and directed unto you in Our Letters)  
 ' and to Use all Politick Ways and Means  
 ' possible to Possess your selves (for Our Use and  
 ' Safety)

† Puritan in a-  
 nother Copy.

' Safety) of all the Forts, Castles, and Places of  
 ' Strength and Defence within the said King-  
 ' dom (except the Places, Persons and Estates  
 ' of our Loyal and Loving Subjects the Scots)  
 ' and also to Arrest and Seize the Goods,  
 ' Estates and Persons of all the English Pro-  
 ' testants within the said Kingdom, to Our  
 ' Use, and in your Care and Speedy Perfor-  
 ' mance of this Our Will and Pleasure, we  
 ' shall perceive your wonted Duty and Allegi-  
 ' ance unto Us, which we shall Accept and  
 ' Reward in Due Time. Witness Our self at  
 ' Edinburgh, the First Day of October, in  
 ' the Seventeenth Year of Our Reign.

' This Deponent maketh Oath, That  
 ' about the middle of November last, liv-  
 ' ing then in the Parish of Saint Michaels  
 ' near Dublin, being accompanied with  
 ' one Master Stapleton of Dublin aforesaid  
 ' Gentleman, they happened into the  
 ' Company of a Popish Priest, common-  
 ' ly called Father Birne, who being for-  
 ' merly acquainted with the said Master  
 ' Stapleton, desired to Drink with him at  
 ' a Tavern called the Bull, upon Mer-  
 ' chant's Key, in Dublin; Where Dis-  
 ' coursing of the Injuries and Troubles  
 ' of the Times, the Priest answered, That  
 ' the Irish, (not enduring to have them  
 M 4 ' called



' called Rebels ) had sufficient Warrant  
 ' for what they did, and stood strongly  
 ' in Defence of their Actions ; and pre-  
 ' sently to justify his Words, produced  
 ' a Writing, according to the Tenor of  
 ' the Premises mentioned in this Writ-  
 ' ing abovesaid ; whereof the Deponent  
 ' desired a Copy, and he willingly yielded  
 ' unto it, and thereupon he wrote this  
 ' Copy out of his *Literatim*, in the Pre-  
 ' sence of the said Master Stapleton, who is  
 ' now living in *Dublin*.

' Presently after his Majesty was gone  
 ' for *Scotland*, the Lord *Dillon* was sent  
 ' with the Queen's Letters, requesting or  
 ' requiring his being made Counsellor of  
 ' *Ireland*, to his Majesty then at *Edinburgh*,  
 ' where it is said, this Commission was  
 ' signed with the Broad Seal of that King-  
 ' dom, being not then settled in the Hands  
 ' of any Officer, who could be answerable  
 ' for the Use of it ; but during the Vacancy  
 ' of the Chancellor's Place, entrusted with  
 ' Marquess *Hamilton*, and by him with one  
 ' Master *John Hamilton*, the Scribe to the  
 ' Cross Petitioners in *Scotland* ; and some-  
 ' times under the Care of Master *Endymion*  
 ' *Porter*, a very fit Opportunity for such a  
 ' Clandestine Transaction. And let it not  
 ' be

‘ be omitted, That presently after the Date  
 ‘ of this Commission, *Dillon*, *Butler*, and  
 ‘ divers other Irish Commanders, of which  
 ‘ the Court was then full, were dispatched  
 ‘ for *Ireland*, by his Majesties Licence, nor  
 ‘ without the just Suspicion of By-standers.  
 Thus far my Author in his own Words.

It appears also by the Testimony of  
 Mr. *Jephson*, a Member of that House of  
 Commons, delivered at a Conference be-  
 fore both Houses ( as it is in these Words  
 set down in a Declaration, ordered to be  
 Read in all Churches and Chappels, con-  
 cerning the Rise and Progress of the Grand  
 Rebellion in *Ireland*, 25 July 1643.) ‘ That  
 ‘ at his then late being at *Oxford*, and find-  
 ‘ ing the Lord *Dillon* and the Lord *Taafe* in  
 ‘ Favour at Court, he the said *Jephson* ac-  
 ‘ quainted the Lord *Faulkland*, his Majesties  
 ‘ Secretary, That there were two  
 ‘ Lords about the King, who to  
 ‘ his Majesties great Dishonour,  
 ‘ and the great Discouragement of  
 ‘ his good Subjects, did make use of his  
 ‘ Majesties Name to encourage the Rebels ;  
 ‘ and to make that appear, he informed (as  
 ‘ he said ) That he had seen two Letters  
 sent by the Lord *Dillon* and the Lord *Taafe*,  
 ‘ to the Lord of *Muskerry*, the chief Man in  
 ‘ Rebellion in *Munster*, and one of the *Irish*  
 ‘ Com,

*Husb. coll.*  
 in fol. p.  
 247, 248.

' Committee sent into *England*; intimat-  
 ' ing, That though it did not stand with the  
 ' Conveniency of his Majesty's Affairs to  
 ' give him publick Countenance, yet that  
 ' his Majesty was well pleased with what  
 ' he did, and would in Time give him  
 ' Thanks for it, ( or near to that Purpose )  
 ' and that those Letters were seen by the  
 ' Lord *Inchiquine*, the Chief Commander of  
 ' the English Forces in *Munster*, and by his  
 ' Secretary, who had kept Copies of them,  
 ' and that he was ready to justifie as much.  
 ' Whereupon the Lord *Faulkland* was pleas-  
 ' ed to say, That they deserved to be hang-  
 ' ed. But though the said *Jephson* stayed  
 ' there at *Oxford* about a Week after this  
 ' Discovery made, he never was called to  
 ' any farther Account, nor any Prejudice  
 ' done to those two Lords, but they had  
 ' the same Freedom at Court as before, for  
 ' ought he could observe, or hear to the con-  
 ' trary. Thus far ( says the Book ) in  
 Master *Jephson's* own Language, a Man of  
 known Honour and Integrity.

Together with this let me add what I  
 find written in a Letter at *White-Hall*,  
 10 July, in the 15th Year of the Reign of  
 King *Charles* the Second, by his Majesty's  
 Command, signed *Henry Bennet*, and en-  
 tred at the Signet-Office, July 13. 1663.  
 justifying



justifying the Marquess of *Antrim*, and declaring, That what he did in the *Irish* Rebellion was by Direction from his *Royal Father* (King *Charles* the First) and *Mother*; upon the Marquess his Petition to the King, and the King's referring it to the Considerations and Examinations of the Lords of the Privy Council there, and it is thus expressed: 'Our said *Referees*, after 'several Meetings, and perusal of what 'hath been offered to them by the said Marquess, have reported unto us, That they 'have seen several Letters, all of them the 'Hand-Writing of our Royal Father, to the 'said Marquess, and several *Instructions* 'concerning his *Treating* and *Joining* with 'the *Irish*, in order to the King's Service, 'by reducing to their Obedience, and by 'drawing some Forces from them, for the 'Service of *Scotland*. That besides the 'Letters and Orders under his Majesties 'Hand, they have received sufficient Evidence and Testimony of several *private* 'Messages and *Directions* sent from our *Royal Father*, and from our *Royal Mother*, 'with the Privy, and with the Directions 'of the King our *Father*, by which they 'are persuaded, That whatever Intelligence, Correspondence or Actings the 'said Marquess had with the Confede-  
'rate

‘rate *Irish Catholicks*, was directed or allowed by the said *Letters, Instructions and Directions*; and that it manifestly appears to them, That the *King our Father* was well pleased with what the *Marquess* did, after he had done it, and approved the same.

This may be sufficient to say touching the Rebellion and Massacre in *Ireland*. They seized several Fortresses, publicly alledging, that in Imitation of the *Scotch*, they would defend their Religion with their Swords, making no difference between Men that rose necessarily for the Defence of themselves, their Religious and Civil Rights and Properties, which no sound Protestant Doctrine did ever disallow of, against them who did not threaten War, but began a voluntary and causeless Rebellion, with the Massacre of so many thousands of Souls, who never meant them harm.

But as Almighty God doth not always permit the Wicked to prosper, and succeed in their principal Designs, so he was pleased in his Providence to permit, That some Hours before the intended Execution, the Design which some of the Conspirators had

had laid of making themselves Masters of *Dublin*, ( by seizing one of the Gates of the City, in which they had concealed themselves ) should be discovered by a simple Fellow, one *Owen O Canally*, who acquainted the Council with it, where-upon *Mac-Maghan* and the Lord *Mac-Guire* were suddenly seized, with thirty or forty more of the Conspirators. Those of them that were in the Country, not having as then been informed of the Discovery, came up, just at the Time appointed for the Execution, unto *Dublin*; but they quickly perceived their Mine had been found out: Therefore to glut their Revenge and Rage, they immediately posted back again into the Country, pulling down and burning the Castles and Houses, and putting to the Sword as many *English* and *Scotch* as fell within the Reach of their Power, or else killing them by Cruel Torments, and everywhere publishing, That they expected a considerable Supply from *England*, *France* and *Spain*. The Parliament here in *England* having received Intelligence of all these Things, sent to the Protestants both Money and Men under the Command of a New Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of *Leicester*; but that was not able to stop the Fury of those Voracious Blood-Hounds, whom



whom nothing could escape, and who hindered the Provision of Victuals from entering into the great Towns ; for none durst set themselves in their way, but who had a mind to fall into their Clutches. They

*Diurnal of Parliam.  
Proceed. from Decemb.  
the 6. to the 13.*

called themselves ( as I said before ) by the Name of the *Queen's Army, for the Defence of Religion and Liberty.*

The King, who was not very well pleased with his Parliament, because they did not grant him what he desired, and were a little too pressing in the Affairs of the Queens Domesticks, caused some Dispute to arise about the Guard which the Commons had ordered to be placed before the Door of their House, his Majesty alledging, That it was not at all necessary, and that it was a superfluous and needless Charge. But the Parliament thought it otherwise, and that it was necessary to secure themselves from continual Treacheries, which they daily discovered, as was that which had then lately been taken Notice of, as well against the King's Person, as against the Towns of *New-Castle* and *Hull*, which were designed to be surpris'd. But to put an End to the Dispute, which was occasioned by the Parliament's Guard, the Citizens

zens of *London* of their own proper Motion, and Good-Will, offered themselves to keep Guard before the Commons-House, which the King could not gainsay. But this was not the only business that caused a Misunderstanding between the King and his Parliament; there were a great many others already past, but this was as the Fore-runner of all those that were to follow.

In *January 1641*. The King by his Attorney General had caused five of the Principal and most considerable Members of Parliament to be impeached of High Treason, and had demanded them to be delivered up to him, without offering any Proof against them. They were the Lord *Kymbolton*, of the House of Lords, Mr. *Pym*, Mr. *Hambden*, Mr. *Hollis*, Sir *Arthur Haslerig* and Mr. *Stroud*, of the House of Commons: But the Commons would by no means consent to it; Which extreamly incensed the King: And though as they set forth in their Declaration afterwards, of the 9th of *March*, 'That they could not but too well and sorrowfully recall to their Minds, how not two Days before the King gave Directions for the abovementioned Accusation, and his own coming to the Commons House, that House

*Husb. Collect.*  
410. p. 102.

'received

'received from his Majesty a Gracious Mes-  
 'sage, That he would always have Care  
 'of their Priviledges, as of his own Pre-  
 'rogative, of the Safety of their Persons,  
 'as of his own Children; yet the next  
 Day, by an Example not to be parallell'd  
 in the Story of any Age, he came himself  
 in Person, accompanied with a great mul-  
 titude of Men, to the Number of 500. arm-  
 ed in a warlike manner, with Halberds,  
 Swords and Pistols, who came up to the  
 very Door of the House, and placed them-  
 selves there, and in other Places and Passa-  
 ges near the House, to the great Terror and  
 Disturbance of the Members thereof, then  
 sitting, and according to their Duty, in a  
 peaceable and orderly manner  
 Id. p. 36, 37. treating of the great Affairs of  
 both Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*:  
 He came, I say, into the House of Com-  
 mons, and having placed himself in the  
 Speaker's Chair, he demanded where those  
 five Traytors were. But the Speaker fall-  
 ing upon his Knee, answered the King,  
 with a very profound Submission, That *he*  
*had neither Eyes to see, nor Tongue to speak*  
*in that Place, but as the House should be*  
*pleased to direct him, whose Servant he was*  
*there,* and humbly begged his Majesty's Par-  
 don, that he could not then give any other  
 answer



answer than that, to what his Majesty was pleased to demand of him:

Upon which Answer the King rose, and went out of the

*Whitlock's Mem.  
fol. 50. col. 2.*

House in great Disorder, and sent several Persons by Warrant to repair to their Lodgings, and to seal up the Trunks, Studies and Chambers of the said Members. But the Parliament looked upon the sudden and intemperate Act of the King as very strange, and solemnly declared against it, 'As a

' high Breach of the Rights and Priviledges

' of Parliament, and inconsistent with the

' Liberties and Freedom thereof; as also

' his issuing forth several Warrants to di-

' vers Officers, under his own

' Hand, for the Apprehension

' of their Persons, which by

' Law, *they said*, he could not do, there

' being not all that time any legal Charge

' or Accusation, or due Process of Law

' issued against them, nor any Pretence of

' Charge made known to that House;

' all which were against the Fundamen-

' tal Liberties of the Subjects, and the

' Rights of Parliament. And therefore

' they declared that if any Person should

' arrest any of the said Members, or any

' other Member of Parliament by preterce

' or colour of any Warrant issuing cue

' from the King only, should be guilty of  
 ' the breach of the Liberties of the Sub-  
 ' ject, and of the Priviledge of Parliament,  
 ' and a publick Enemy to the Common-  
 ' wealth, and that the arresting of the said  
 ' Members, or any of them or of any other  
 ' Member of Parliament, by any Warrant  
 ' whatsoever, without a legal Proceeding  
 ' against them and without consent of that  
 ' House, whereof such Person was a Mem-  
 ' ber, was against the Liberty of the Sub-  
 ' ject, and a breach of Priviledge of Parlia-  
 ' ment; and the Person who should arrest  
 ' any of those Persons, or any other Member  
 ' of the Parliament, was declared a pub-  
 ' lick Enemy of the Common-wealth.  
 ' Notwithstanding all which they thought  
 ' fit further to declare, That they were so  
 ' far from any endeavours to protect any of  
 ' their Members, that should be in due  
 ' manner prosecuted according to the Laws  
 ' of the Kingdom, and the Rights and Pri-  
 ' viledges of Parliament, for Treason, or  
 ' any other Misdemeanours, that none  
 ' should be more ready and willing than  
 ' they themselves to bring them to a speedy  
 ' and due tryal, being sensible that it  
 ' equally imported them, as well to see  
 ' Justice done against them that were Cri-  
 ' minous, as to defend the just Rights and  
 ' Liberties

‘ Liberties of the Subjects and Parliament  
‘ of *England*.

‘ And they did further declare, that the  
‘ coming of the said Soldiers, Papists, and  
‘ others with his Majesty to the House of  
‘ Commons in the manner aforesaid, was a  
‘ Traiterous design against the King and  
‘ Parliament.

‘ They also, in Vindication of their said  
‘ Members, declared, that a Paper issued  
‘ out for apprehending them, was false and  
‘ scandalous, and illegal, and  
‘ that they ought to attend the  
‘ Service of the House; and re-  
‘ quired the Names of those  
‘ who advised the King to issue that Paper,  
‘ and the Articles which were exhibited  
‘ by the Attorney General against the said  
‘ Members.

*Whis'ock's*  
Memorials,  
fol. 51. col. 1.

Tho' the King had not said any thing  
wherein the Crimes of those Persons con-  
sisted, but only that he would have them  
in his Power, to punish them as Persons  
guilty of High Treason (tho' even in that  
Case it did belong to the Parliament to ex-  
amin the matter; it being about such  
things as had passed in their own House)  
yet their Crimes were pretty well guessed  
at, to wit, because those Members had  
shewn themselves with too much warmth



and zeal against the *Roman* Catholicks in general, and particularly against those who were Domesticks at Court.

Divers Excuses were made for this Action of the Kings, some said it was the Women's Council, and irritation of the King (telling him, that if he were King of *England*, he would not suffer himself to be baffled about those Persons) *Whitlock ut sup.* provoked him to go to the House himself, and fetch them out.

Others said, he was put upon it by those who designed his prejudice by it; Others said, it was in Passion, unadvisedly undertaken, and rashly executed. None could make a satisfactory Apology for it, and the King himself afterwards acknowledged his too much passion in it.

For in a Letter he wrote to the Lord Keeper of the great Seal concerning Sir *Edward Herbert*, his Attorney General, to whom he had delivered the said Articles of Accusation ingrossed in Paper (after he had been interrogated upon some Questions propounded to him by the House of Commons, and they had resolved, that *Mr. Attorney General* had broken the Privilege of Parliament in preferring the said Articles, and that the same was Illegal, and he criminous for so doing; and that a Charge be

be sent up to the Lords in the Name of the House of Commons against him, to have satisfaction for this great Scandal and Injury to the Members thereof, unless within five days he should bring in his proof and make good ( if he could ) the said Articles against the said Persons, or any of them ; ) I say, in a Letter to the Lord Keeper, the King declared, that he found Cause wholly to desist from proceeding against the Persons accused, and he had commanded the Attorney to proceed no further therein, nor to produce nor *discover* any proof concerning the same.

This is certain, the Papists and their Adherents had a mind to take off one way or other, as many of the leading Members of the House of Commons as they could ; they valued not how falsely they accused them, nor what they did to them, so they could but have their ends of them as may clearly be seen by what befel ( but some Weeks before this ) Mr. *Pym*, a worthy Member, to whom one of the Door-keepers belonging to the House delivered a Letter given him by a Porter, in which when Mr. *Pym* had opened it, he found a Plaister which had been taken fresh off from a Plague-sore ( the Pesti-

lence at that time being pretty rife in Town) the Letter was directed,

*To the Honourable John Pym, Esq;*  
and the Contents of it were as follows,

Mr. Pym,

**D**O not think that a Guard of Men can protect you, if you persist in your traitterous Courses, and wicked Designs. I have sent a Paper-Messenger to you, and if this do not touch your Heart, a Dagger shall, so soon as I am recovered of my Plague-sore: In the mean time you may be forborn, because no better Man may be endangered for you.

‘Repent Traytor.

The Porter being asked who delivered that Letter to him, answered he knew him not, but it was a Gentleman wrapt up in a grey Cloak, who put it into his hands in the Street, and gave him twelve Pence for his pains; But who the original Person was, I think, could never be found: By this small Sample we may plainly see, how the Romish Party prevailed, since they durst be so insolent as thus to attack the Members of Parliament.



Indeed Violences were grown to such a pass, that the *Londoners* came thronging to *Westminster*, inveighing bitterly against some of the Peers, but especially the Bishops, as the main Authors of all these disturbances; upon which the Bishops presented to the King and the Lords and Peers then assembled in Parliament, an humble Petition and Protestation in the Name of all the Bishops and Prelates then called by his Majesties Writs to attend the Parliament, and present about *London* and *Westminster* for that service, though but twelve subscribed it; it was in these Words,

‘ That whereas the Petitioners are called  
 ‘ up by severall and respectives Writs, and  
 ‘ under great Penalties to attend in Parliament, and have a clear and indubitate  
 ‘ Right to vote in Bills and other Matters  
 ‘ whatsoever debateable in Parliament by  
 ‘ the ancient Customs, Laws and Statutes  
 ‘ of this Realm, and ought to be protected  
 ‘ by your Majesty quietly to attend and  
 ‘ prosecute that great service.

‘ They humbly remonstrate and protest  
 ‘ before God, your Majesty and the Noble  
 ‘ Lords and Peers now assembled in Parliament, that as they have an indubitate  
 ‘ Right to sit and vote in the House of the  
 ‘ Lords, so are they (if they may be protected

' rected from Force and Violence ) most  
 ' ready and willing to perform their Duties  
 ' accordingly. And that they do abomi-  
 ' nate all Actions or Opinions tending to  
 ' Popery, and the maintenance thereof,  
 ' as also all propension and inclination to  
 ' any malignant Party, or any other side or  
 ' party whatsoever, to the which their own  
 ' Reasons and Consciences shall not move  
 ' them to adhere.

' But whereas they have been at several  
 ' times violently menaced, affronted and  
 ' assaulted by multitudes of People in their  
 ' coming to perform their Services in that  
 ' Honourable House, and lately chased  
 ' away, and put in danger of their Lives,  
 ' and can find no Redress or Protection, up-  
 ' on sundry Complaints made to both  
 ' Houses in these particulars.

' They likewise humbly protest before  
 ' your Majesty, and the Noble House of  
 ' Peers, that saving unto themselves all  
 ' their Rights and Interests of sitting and  
 ' voting in that House at other times, they  
 ' dare not sit or vote in the House of Peers,  
 ' until your Majesty shall further secure  
 ' them from all affronts, indignities and  
 ' dangers in the Premises.

' Lastly, whereas their fears are not  
 ' built upon Phantasies and Conceits, but  
 ' upon

' upon such Grounds and Objects, as may  
 ' well terrifie men of good Resolutions and  
 ' much Constancy. They do in all Duty  
 ' and Humility protest before your Majesty  
 ' and the Peers of that most Honourable  
 ' House of Parliament, against all Laws,  
 ' Orders, Votes, Resolutions and Deter-  
 ' minations, as in themselves null, and of  
 ' none effect, which in their absence, since  
 ' the 27 of this Instant Month of December,  
 ' 1641. have already passed; as likewise  
 ' all such as shall hereafter pass in that most  
 ' Honourable House, during the time of  
 ' this their forced and violent Absence from  
 ' the said most Honourable House; not de-  
 ' nyng, but if their absenting of them-  
 ' selves were wilful and voluntary, that  
 ' most Honourable House might proceed in  
 ' all these Premises, their absence or this  
 ' their Protestation notwithstanding.

' And humbly beseeching your most Ex-  
 ' cellent Majesty to command the Clerk  
 ' of that House of Peers, to enter this  
 ' their Petition and Protestation amongst  
 ' his Records,

' They will ever pray to God to  
 ' bless and preserve, &c.



The Bishops Names that subscribed it were,

Dr. *John* ——— *Archbishop* of *York*.

Dr. *Thomas Moreton* Bishop of *Durham*.

Dr. *Robert Wright* Bishop of *Coventry*  
and *Lichfield*.

Dr. *Joseph Hall* Bishop of *Norwich*.

Dr. *John Owen* Bishop of *St. Asaph*.

Dr. *William Piers* Bishop of *Bath* and  
*Wells*.

Dr. *George Cook* Bishop of *Hereford*.

Dr. *Robert Skynner* Bishop of *Oxford*.

Dr. *Matthew Wren* Bishop of *Ely*.

Dr. *Godfrey Goodman* Bishop of *Gloucester*.

Dr. *John Towers* Bishop of *Peterborough*,  
And,

Dr. *Morgan Owen* Bishop of *Landaff*.

Upon this the Lords sent a Message to the House of Commons to desire a present Conference, by a Committee of both Houses, touching Matters of Dangerous and High Consequence: And the Lord Keeper there, in the Name of the House of Peers, delivered, That this Petition and Protestation did extend to the deep intrenching upon the Fundamental Priviledges and Being of Parliaments. Whereupon the Commons  
came

came to this Resolution, to accuse these twelve Bishops of *High Treason*, for endeavouring to subvert the Fundamental Laws of the Realm, and the very Being of Parliaments. And Mr. Glyn was ordered to go to the Lords, and at their Barr, in the Name of the House of Commons to accuse them as above, and to desire the Lords that they might be forthwith sequestred from Parliament, and put into Safe Custody, and their Lordships to appoint a speedy Day for the Commons to Charge them, and they to Answer, for that the Commons would be ready to make good their Charge.

After Mr. Glyn had delivered this Message at the Bar, the Lords sent the *Black Rod* instantly to find out these Bishops, and apprehend them, and by eight of the Clock at Night they were all taken, and brought upon their Knees to the Bar, and ten of them committed to the Tower, and two (in regard of their Age, and indeed of the Worthy Parts of one of them, the Learned Bishop of *Durham*) were committed to the *Black Rod*.

The whole Source of his deplorable End, and of his Ruin, sprang only from his Marriage with a *Roman Catholick Princess*, a Daughter of *France*, who, though residing  
in

in another, yet still retained warm Affections for her own Native Country, preferring the Counsel which came with her from thence, to the Repose and Tranquility of her own Kingdoms, of the King, her Royal Husband, and of the Nation in which she lived; and so blindly bigotted was she to her own ways of Worship, that all her Thoughts were bent upon establishing her Religion here, and advancing only those Persons that professed it, which was absolutely contrary to the Laws of the Land. But she herself was not free from those Storms and Tempests she had raised, but bore some shocks of them that were sufficiently uneasy to her; she was forced to fly into *France*, and to pass the rest of her Life desolately enough for a Queen of *England*. All those who lived at that Time, know very well in what a wretched and miserable Condition she was, being reduced to a mean, and but ill-paid Pension: And what was still worse, she was indebted to a world of People, that made her Life very little comfortable to her. I shall not exaggerate on all the Circumstances that pass at the King's Death, nor repeat all the Scoffings and barbarous Actions to his Person, which he was obliged to suffer during his Imprisonment, and his Sentence from



from lewd Fellows, who insulted over the Misery to which that Unfortunate Prince found himself reduced, because that makes nothing (one way or other) to my Subject. I will reduce only to some Principal Points the Cause of the Death of that Unhappy Prince, who was too sensible and affectionate in his Love to the Queen, too credulous to the *Roman* Catholick Party, which she had introduced in the Kingdom, without ever considerately penetrating from whence that Evil Counsel proceeded. I will only say, for the Honour of his Memory, That none questions but that he dyed a very good *Protestant*, with great Courage, and giving Instances of his Piety and Faith to the Reverend Divines that assisted at his last Moments, where me thinks there was no Time for Dissimulation, nor concealing of himself, but rather for making a Genuine and Publick Profession of the Real Sentiments of his Soul. The common Opinion at that Time was, That the first Difficulties that King was under, proceeded from the excessive Expences he was at, to be able to maintain the Queen's Household, and her Party, to whom that Princess was no ways sparing, but gave all things with profuseness; for which the King's Revenues not being sufficient to provide,

provide, and he moreover not being able to draw any Money from the Parliament; he was obliged to raise more several ways from his People, against the Laws of the Realm and the Liberties of the Subject; which displeased them extremely. Besides, the great Minions and Favourites invented new Methods of Monopolies, without ever acquainting the Parliament, to enable him in full Time of Peace to live without a Parliament, as he did for about eleven Years together.

After the King's Death, *Cromwel*, who succeeded the Lord *Fairfax* in the Command of the Army, and was declared *Protector*, was much more Subtle and Politick; for having seen the dangerousness of encouraging the *Roman* Catholicks, and Jesuits especially, rid his Hands of them, and routed them both out of *England* and *Scotland*, and so thoroughly cleansed both these Kingdoms of them, that not any of them durst shew their Heads in either of them, for fear of their Lives. And the War being then ended, he alone governed the three Kingdoms under the Name of *Protector*. Every thing was then quiet and in Peace throughout these Dominions, and the People in them were seemingly Happy, and the Nation Wealthy, by reason of the vast  
Trade

Trade that was every where, and the Fear that all *Europe* had of him. *Lewis the Great*, and *Cardinal Mazarine* were the first that shewed themselves his obedient Children. They had the complacency, or ( to speak more properly ) the Baseness, through the Aw and Dread they stood in of the *Protector*, as to banish out of *France* ( after a very strict Alliance that had been made between them, by the Peace in *November 1655.* ) *King Charles II.* and the Princes of the Royal House of *Great Britain*, and all of their Party; who could not return into their own Country till after the Death of *Cromwel.*

In *May 1660.* the King having been first proclaimed King by the Parliament, *Richard Cromwel*, who was a Man that had very little of the Genius or Capacity of his Father, and who suffered himself to be cajoled by the Officers of the Army, and some others of his pretended Friends, was forced to give place to the Lawful Heir of his Father's Crown, *King Charles the Second*, who made his Publick Entrance into *London* on the 29th of the same Month. That Peaceable Return of the King to his Throne, gave the *Roman* Catholicks great Hopes, who had been quite discarded and banished *England* during the *Interregnum.*  
They



They began therefore to awake, as it were, out of a long sleep, and to take Courage, either from the Profession of the *Roman* Catholick Religion, which the Duke of *York*, the King's Brother was believed to have made, while in Exile, or else from the Hopes that the King had given them, who did profess it, during the Time of his standing in need of them in his Exile, that he would not only Permit, but Protect them, as well as all other Persons who had followed him, and who also had suffered very much in their Persons and Estates, for shewing their seeming Fidelity to his Service. But besides that Party were pushed on to what they did by the *Roman* Catholicks of the *Low Countries*, for whom King *Charles the Second* had a great Complaisance whilst he tarried in *Flanders*, permitting them at that time very often to have a near Access to his Royal Person, and to entertain him with their usual Sophistry, in promising him, That they would engage all the Catholick Powers to procure his Re-establishment; though the Event made us sufficiently sensible, that they were not capable of obliging so much as one Catholick Prince to make War for restoring his *Britannick* Majesty to his Kingdom. On the contrary, all the Powers of *Europe* so united themselves,

themselves, and were in so strict an Alliance with the Usurper, that scarce would any Crowned Heads so much as permit that either the King or any of the Royal Family should remain in their Dominions. It was only the *English* themselves that procured the King's Return, and his Entrance into his Kingdom; and his own Subjects were the only Persons that brought him to his Throne. But atlength, whether the King (under the Necessity wherein he was to be Civil to them, and to entertain them) had promised them or not; yet they thought they were now come to a new beginning of their first Design, seeing *Charles II.* who was a Mild and Treatable Prince, was ascended the Throne of his Ancestors.

His Majesty, who (like a Wise and Experienced Prince) knew the *Rock* on which the former Government had splir, did not give to that Party all that Liberty, nor Authority, which they with an overearnestness desired. Yet for all that they were not discouraged, but were very bold and daring of themselves without standing in need of any leave from him; which obliged the Parliament to make, (I know not how many) Addresses to the King, to intreat him, That he would be graciously pleased to stop the course of their too great

Licentiousness. The King not being able to deny them the putting the Laws in execution, nor the issuing out his *Proclamations*, strictly commanding All Jesuits, Priests, and all others who had received Orders from the See of *Rome*, to depart the Kingdom, which, as may be easily imagined, was not very grateful and acceptable to them. But the King could not tell how to excuse himself from going thus far, either to satisfy the People, and to put a check to the Progress which that Party began to make in *England*, or to prevent the continual coming-over of Persons from beyond Sea, who were wrigling themselves into all Houses of Persons of every Condition, under some disguised Quality or other, the more easily, if possible, to gain the Rich and the Poor, the Great and the Lesser Sort. For all those Estates were necessary for the carrying on their Design and the Work they had in hand; but that which most of all perplexed the Parliament, was, That the King being in the same Circumstances with his late Father, allied to a *Roman* Catholick Princess, Infanta of *Portugal*, he had promised the free Exercise of the Queen's Religion, both for her own Person, and the Domesticks belonging to her. Thus the *Roman* Catholicks thought, That  
under



under the Shelter and Umbrage of this Princess, they might easily return to their Old Trade, and go on in the same Road wherein they had walked in the Time of the Queen *Henrietta Maria*. But they were deceived in their Calculation, for they did not find in this Princess the same Dispositions, as in her Predecessor, she being of a peaceable and not meddling Nature, and loving to preserve the Person and Government of the King her Husband. And likewise she had not the same Counsel from the Court of *Portugal*, as the Queen Mother had from that of *France*, having (as to her own Religion) no other Designs but to Worship God with her Family in their own way of Devotion; which made her to be beloved by her Subjects, and them to continue the same Dutiful Affection to her to this Day.

But Matters not fadging according to the Desires and Expectations of the *Roman* Catholicks, their Party accusing the King of too much Softness and Lukewarmness, thought that a Successor might be more serviceable to them: They therefore made several Attempts on his Person, and there was one above all which was detestable, and that was discovered in *September, 1678*. By Dr. *Titus Oates*, and others, which ob-

liged his Majesty and the Parliament too to prosecute the Conspirators with Justice. Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*, who had shewn his Zeal and Affection in that discovery, was Murthered by them in *Sommerfet-House*, and was afterwards concealed under the Altar in the Queen's Chappel.

Sometime after Mr. *Arnold*, a Worthy Justice of Peace, and Member of Parliament, was assaulted in *Jackanapes Alley* in *Chancery Lane*, near *Temple-Barr* by three Persons in Visors, who gave him several Wounds, for having sent to Prison a Priest whose Name was *Evans*, who in disguise, under the Title of a Captain, run up and down the Kingdom to propagate his Religion, contrary to the Laws of the Land, and notwithstanding all the prohibitions of both King and Parliament he was condemned to Death; wherefore the Assassins in wounding Mr. *Arnold*, said to him, *Pray to God for the Soul of Captain Evans*. But after he had received some of their Wounds, it pleased God that some Persons were coming along that way, and the Murtherers thinking also they had done his business, betook themselves to their Heels. And so by a good Providence he recovered of his Wounds (which were not Mortal) to inable himself to give a Relation

tion of the wicked Designs of such Blood-thirsty Confederates, which were spread over all the three Kingdoms; their great design being not only to get themselves rid of the King's Person, who (as I have said) they looked upon as too soft and weak, and durst not support them; but also of all those who did put the penal Laws of the Kingdom and the Acts of Parliament in Execution. And tho' several of the Plotters of those who had the Unhappiness to die by their Hands, were executed; yet Justice upon them could not restore those whom they had so killed, to life again. But notwithstanding all the prosecution that was made to drive away this Brood of those Conspirators, yet it was impossible to root them quite out, because of the hopes they were in of a better and more favourable time, in which they would carry on their Affairs more impudently, with Colours flying, as we say, and without being obliged to disguise or conceal themselves, or to do their work privately and in hugger-mugger, but in the Palace-Royal, and in the most exalted and publick places of *London*. And indeed of all the Kingdom his Royal Highness the Duke of *York* did at that time fill the Hopes and Expectations of the *Roman* Catholicks. He had given



sufficient Testimonies of his Zeal and Passion, by the open Profession he in a manner made of that Religion, notwithstanding his dissembling of it in the beginning of his Brother's Reign, which so warmed the Parliament with the sense of their own, and the Nation's danger, that on the 2d of November, 1680. they made these following Resolves, viz.

Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente,*  
*That the Duke of York's being a Papist,*  
*and the Hopes of his coming such to the Crown,*  
*hath given the greatest*  
*Countenance and Encouragement to the present Designs*  
*and Conspiracies against the King and the*  
*Protestant Religion.*

Vid. Votes of the H.  
 of Commons, Martis  
 2do. die Novembris,  
 1680. Nov. 2. p.20.

Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente,*  
*That in Defence of the King's Person and*  
*Government and of the Protestant Religion,*  
*this House doth declare, That they will stand*  
*by his Majesty with their Lives and Fortunes;*  
*and that if his Majesty shall come by any vio-*  
*lent Death (which God forbid) they will*  
*revenge it to the utmost upon the Papists.*

Resolved,

Resolved,

*That a Bill be brought in to Disable the Duke of York to Inherit the Imperial Crown of this Realm.*

As therefore the Parliament very wisely foresaw at a distance, and by way of anticipation, that the then present (seeming) small Evils that hung over their Heads were but a presage of greater, which *England* was very near to feel, and be crush'd with under a *Roman* Catholick Prince, who was to succeed to the Crown, they accordingly brought in a

Bill to disable his Succession, Entituled thus,

*An Act for securing of the Protestant Religion, by disabling James Duke of*

*York to Inherit the Imperial Crown of England and Ireland, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging.*

Vid. exact Col. of the Deb. of the H. of Com. in 1680. p. 83. and the Bill it self.

Votes ut Sup. 11 Nov. pag. 34.

The Bill being carried from the Commons to the House of Lords by the Lord *Russel*, Sir *Henry Capell*, and Mr. *Mounzague*, accompanied with a very great number of their Members, and the said Upper House having ordered it to be read in the Presence of the King, the Rejection of the

aid Bill was carryed there by six, and the Bishops were of the rejecting side ; so that the just and well-framed Design of the Commons had no effect. The King, who was a most Affectionate Lover of his Brother the Duke of York, as appeared upon several occasions, by his proroguing of Parliaments several times for his sake, by the Declaration he put forth in his favour against the Duke of Monmoth, and divers other Things he did upon his account, unnecessary here to be related; The King, I say, to put a stop to the Designs of the House of Commons, ordered Mr. Secretary Jenkins on the Ninth of November, to tell them from him, *That he desired the House of Com-*

Vid. Exact Collect.  
of the Debates of  
the H. of Commons,  
p. 69. 10 Nov. 80.

*mons, as well for the satisfaction of his People, as of himself, to expedite such Matters as were depending before them, relating to Popery and the Plot, and would have them rest assured, that all Remedies they could tender to his Majesty conducing to those Ends, should be very acceptable to him, provided they were such as might consist with preserving the Succession of the Crown in its legal Course of Descent.*

Whereupon the House of Commons fell to debating, and at length concluded by an Address



Address, to inform the King of the Grounds on which they came to agree upon the abovesaid Bill of Exclusion: But as that Address was no ways pleasing to his Majesty, so it met with a disregard accordingly, and all the satisfaction that the People and Parliament had from it, was, to see themselves delivered of the Lord Viscount *Stafford*, who was then a Prisoner, and was publicly executed after he had been condemned for High Treason, for designing to kill the King, to overthrow the Government, to change the Religion, and to compass and to bring these Treasons to pass, to cause a general Massacre of all the People of the three Kingdoms, that should oppose that traiterous and execrable Conspiracy, or who should any ways obstruct him and his Accomplices in so black, so abominable, and so devilish an Enterprize. But on the 29th of *December*, 1680. he received the Reward of his Hellish Contrivances, and so ended his Life upon a Scaffold, where he expiated for his Crimes and his Ingratitude against the Royal Persons of both the King *Charles's*, Father and Son, (from whom he had received many signal Bounties and Favours) the Zeal of his Religion carrying him beyond all the Considerations of his Duty and Gratitude, and

and the Duke of *York* was not then able to secure him from the Stroke. The King, who after so many toils, intanglements and fatigues, fought only his own Ease and Quietness, to shake off from himself the troublesome Affairs of his Kingdom, entirely reposed himself in the confidence of his Brother, on whom he threw most of the weight of his Cares. But the Duke, whose Privy Council, as well as that of his Conscience, were only made up of Persons that designed nothing less than the utter alteration, change, and subversion of the ancient Government and Laws of this Kingdom, and the suppression of the true Religion therein established, and the extirpation and destruction of the Professors thereof, being pushed on by the Interest of his Religion, and the rash and inconsiderate Zeal of his Dutchess, and their Priests, breathed out nothing but Ruin to the *Protestants*; and whose most eager and prevalent passion was to get into the Throne in a little time, did all things with a Prospect to that; and to accomplish their Designs, they resolved to put all Irons in the Fire. They were however determined to dissemble their Intentions with all the Art imaginable, and to keep them reserved till the happy time should offer it self to be favourable, to put their desires in Execution;

Thus

Thus by a Refined piece of *Italian* Policy, they would not in the least discover that Fury and Hatred that lodged in their Hearts, and which afterwards broke out like Lightning, when they thought themselves in a condition of being able to do it publicly, and without a disguise. Yet

That happy time seemed to them to come but very slowly; for the Glory and the Honour of appearing with Crowned Heads redoubled their wishes, and fervent desires of having the King their Brother in Paradise. At last their Prayers were granted, and on the 6th of *February*, 168<sup>4</sup>. it pleased God to take King *Charles the Second* out of this World by a very surprizing and amazing Suddenness, being seized by an Apoplexy, which immediately took away his Speech: But this is certain, that he received Absolution of all his Sins, from his Great Friend *John Huddleston*, and that the Priests gave him extream Unction; and with these he was fitted for his Journey out of this World to the other, leaving his Crown to his Brother King *James the Second*, but with this Caution even in the last Moments of his Life (the use of his Tongue being a little come again to him by the help of those Medicines he had taken) *not to renverse it himself.*

He



He knew sufficiently the haughty Humor of his Brother, the Inconsiderate Zeal of the Dutchess of *York*, and the subtilty of the Jesuits, who then would not fail to lift up their Heads higher than ever, seeing themselves thus Strengthened and Supported by Royal Authority.

Immediately upon King *James the Second* his Accession to the Throne, they began to cry out, *The Town's their own* ; and indeed they had probable Reason for it : For King *Charles* his Death was a great Blow to all the *Protestant* Interest here, and of mighty Consequence to the establishing of the Jesuits, and all the *Roman* Catholick Party, which made them come in Troops into *England* ; no longer, as formerly, by Stealth and with Privacy, but now barefacedly, and with defiance to all the Laws established against them.

They erected Colleges in the *Savoy* and at *London*, and in many other Places, as also of other Orders of Monks ; and it was a Crime with them as great as High Treason, but to speak irreverently of those *Shavelings*. The Reverend Father *Peters* (good Gentleman ! ) pretended to no less than a *Cardinals Hat*, as a Recompence and Salary for all his Great Labours and Services. He was the Chief of the King and  
Queen's

Queen's Privy Council, the *Protector* of the Catholics, and the *Defender of the Faith* both in *England* and *Ireland*.

But as commonly Disorder brings Order in the End, and Evils are oftentimes productive of that which is good; the more intelligent Part of this Nation, which sighed and groaned under the Weight, that almost overwhelmed them, yet really thought, That King *James the Second*, under whose Reign they began to feel so many heavy Pressures, would himself be the Cause of their Deliverance, and of bringing that mighty Champion and Deliverer over to them, who should free them from the Yoke of that Arbitrary Power, which he would so fain have absolutely established; from the Tyranny of the Jesuits and their Party; from the Fury of the Queen, and the Slavery of *France*; from the Reign (hereafter) of a Stranger, and a *Suppositious Child*, whom they would by all means have passed upon them for a Prince of *Wales*, to the Exclusion of the Lawful Heirs of the Crown.

The Jesuits and Privy Council, who had their Ends, began to persuade his Majesty to publish a Declaration for *Liberty of Conscience*, which is directly contrary to the Sentiments of those Reverend Fathers,  
tha

that Believe and Teach, That such Liberty ought not to be given to *Hereticks* ( as we know very well how they have practised it in *France*, in depriving the *Protestants* there of that Legal Liberty which they had enjoyed for above one Age, and which had been granted to them by many succeeding Kings ) that so by that Liberty indulged in *England*, there might be a Door opened to let in the *Roman* Catholicks into Publick Offices, and also into the Parliament ; by first admitting the Nonconformists into them, and afterwards under that Cloak and Disguise, the *Papists* ; as we already saw all Offices began to be filled with them, even the Mayors and Magistrates of Cities and Towns Corporate, Judges in *Westminster-Hall* ; not to forget some in the Church too of Eminent Rank and Station, which was absolutely contrary to the Laws of the Land.

But above all things, great Industry and Application was used ( for that was the Grand Design ) to abolish the *Penal Laws* and *Test*, which had been made for the Security of the King's Royal Person, whilst he professed the *Protestant Religion*, for the Preservation of the Weal and Publick Tranquility, for the greater Strengthening and Safeguard of our Religion, and for the  
more



more effectual making it Serviceable, as a Bulwark and Rampart against the Invasion of *Popery* in these Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*. To be persuaded of the Truth of this, we need only read the Histories of *Henry VIII.* *Edward VI.* Queen *Elizabeth*, and even of King *Charles I.* whose Reigns were far from being exempted from Troubles, Rebellions, and Cruel Massacres.

The King, who gave several Publick Offices to *Roman* Catholicks, had likewise found out a way to excuse them from the *Test-Oath*, by his Letters of *Privy Seal*: But as yet he had not found out a Way to *Dispense* with the Members of Parliament from taking that Oath, and which according to the Laws they were all obliged to, as well as to subscribe this following Declaration ;

‘ **I** A.B. do solemnly and sincerely, in the  
 ‘ presence of God, Profess, Testifie and  
 ‘ Declare, That I do believe, That in the Sa-  
 ‘ crament of the Lord’s Supper, there is not  
 ‘ any Transubstantiation of the Elements of  
 ‘ Bread and Wine into the Body and Blood of  
 ‘ Christ, at or after the Consecration thereof,  
 ‘ by any Person whatsoever: And that the  
 ‘ Invocation and Adoration of the Virgin  
 ‘ Mary,

‘Mary, or any other Saint, and the Sacrifice  
 ‘of the Mass, as they are now used in the  
 ‘Church of Rome, are Superstitious and Ido-  
 ‘latrous. And I do solemnly in the presence  
 ‘of God Profess, Testifie and Declare, That  
 ‘I do make this Declaration, and every part  
 ‘thereof, in the Plain and Ordinary Sense of  
 ‘the Words read unto me, as they are com-  
 ‘monly understood by English Protestants,

† Vid. Act of the 30 Car.  
 2. intituled, an Act for  
 the more effectual pre-  
 serving the King's Per-  
 son and Government, by  
 disabling Papists from  
 sitting in either House of  
 Parliament.

‘without any Evasion,  
 ‘Equivocation, † or  
 ‘Mental Reservation  
 ‘whatsoever, and with-  
 ‘out any Dispensati-  
 ‘on already granted me  
 ‘for this purpose by the  
 ‘Pope, or any other Authority or Person  
 ‘whatsoever, or without any Hope of any  
 ‘such Dispensation from any Person or Autho-  
 ‘rity whatsoever, or without thinking that I  
 ‘am, or can be Acquitted before God or Man,  
 ‘or absolved of this Declaration, or any Part  
 ‘thereof, although the Pope, or any other Per-  
 ‘son or Persons, or Power whatsoever should  
 ‘Dispense with, or Annul the same, or De-  
 ‘clare that it was Null and Void from the  
 ‘beginning.

It was difficult for a Person of Honour,  
 Probity and Conscience, after he had made  
 and

and subscribed this Declaration, to be able to concur with the King in advancing of his Grand-Design, which was to establish the *Romish* Religion, by abolishing the *Penal Laws*, and even the *Protestant Religion* itself. Wherefore the King, who promised still in the last Place to call a Parliament, to remedy the Affairs of the Kingdom, and to make New Laws, which, as he pretended, were to serve as a Rule for his Future Reign and Government : Which ( to say all in few Words ) was nothing else but a *Toleration* of all sorts of Religions and Sects in the Kingdom, under the specious Pretence of *Liberty of Conscience* ; by that means to establish the *Romish* Religion, and the Professors of it in all Places of Trust and Profit, and to draw in the *Non conformists* to his Party, by the abolishing of the *Test* and *Penal Laws* : And by that means also for the future to get all Employments, and all Dignities into the Hands of those of his Party, and then he might be able with greater Ease, and little or no Hazzard, to come to what he so much longed for, *viz.* An Arbitrary, and Absolute Power, to be no more a S L A V E to the Laws of the Kingdom and Parliament, but by his own Authority, in Imitation of the Common Enemy and Oppressor, *Lewis XIV.* his



Good Friend and Near Ally, to raise what Sums of Mony he pleased, ( whenever his Will or his boundless Desire should think fit ) on the People, and to exact from them such Subsidies as should seem necessary to maintain a sufficient Army to accomplish the designed Project, which his Jesuited Society had Forged in the Shop of the Principal Ringleaders of their Company. But as the King wanted, for so great a Work, Persons entirely at his Devotion, and absolute Votaries to his will and pleasure, it is not to be wondred at, that he sent into all Counties Directors, Regulators and Managers, to persuade the People not to send any up to Parliament, but such as should be agreeable to him, and who would promise beforehand to give their Votes implicitly for every thing the King should demand of them. But what was most insupportable to Men of Worth and Honesty, was, The Facility wherewith the King was prevailed upon to *Christen* such an Assembly by the Name of a *Free Parliament* ; Yet those unjust Solicitations against the Laws of the Land, and the Freedom of the *English* Nation, were so far from having any considerable Effect upon the Minds of the People, to whom they were made, That those whom the King had sent upon so unprofitable

table an Errand, were obliged to come back again with very little or no Satisfaction. The Magistrates of Cities and Burroughs in every County, who had a Right of Choosing Members to serve in Parliament, generally would engage no further than this, that they would endeavour to send Men of Probity and Honour, and declared they could not comply with his Majesty any otherwise than as their Consciences, and the Laws of the Land would permit them. Which was the Cause indeed that there was not then any Parliament, what Measures soever they had taken to get one, and notwithstanding all the Promises they had been able to procure. So that the Affairs of the Kingdom grew worse and worse every Day, and the Affections of the People to their Sovereign dwindled away most sensibly; because the King had thrown off the true Interest of his Royalty, which consists, as *Salust* says, *in preserving the Liberty and Glory of the State.*

Liberty being a Gift which this Nation hath received from God, and for which they stand indebted to him alone, they are very loath it should be ravished from them, or usurped over them. Wherefore it was a great Error, and a mistaken Policy in

King *James* his Counsellors, to flatter themselves with the Fancy, That the People would willingly be deprived of so valuable a Blessing. They should have considered, That it was the ready way to work the King's Ruin, to persuade him to seize upon the Rights and Priviledges of the People. One of the Ancients said formerly, *That then a Prince was truly King, when he was truly Just; and that the truly Just Man governed himself according to the Laws.* And indeed it must be owned, That there is no Justice which is able to subsist without Laws, and the *Royal Authority is founded upon the Force of Customs, Priviledges and Laws.* *Comines* looks upon this our *English* Monarchy to be the best founded, and the best policied of all the States and Kingdoms in the World. The reason he gives for it is this, Because the People here are not subject to the Oppression or Violence of their Kings, since that they have no Power either to Make New Laws, or Repeal Old ones, without the Consent of their Parliaments, duly and legally assembled. Yet nevertheless the King, to make himself Master of the Commons, and to rob the Cities and Burroughs of their Priviledges and Free Votes, that so afterwards they might have only such as he should please to grant them, pursued



pursued the Seizures of Charters began in  
 his Brother's Reign; which heightened the  
 Sharpness and Asperity of the People's  
 Minds, especially here in *LONDON*,  
 whereof the Bishop had been suspended by  
 a Court of Ecclesiastical Commissioners,  
 without any True Legal Power, for not  
 having deprived a Reverend and Learned  
 Divine, without hearing him, for this great  
 Crime, because he had been accused for  
 having preached against *Popery*. By all  
 these Proceedings the People were suffici-  
 ently sensible, That the King did now more  
 than begin to attribute to himself an Abso-  
 lute and Arbitrary Power; which so alie-  
 nated the Hearts of his Subjects from him,  
 that from that Time the Commons were  
 resolv'd to yield to nothing but what the  
 Laws should clearly permit them. The  
 King followed in that a most pernicious  
 Counsel; for upon the Prospect he had of  
 establishing the *Roman* Catholick Religion  
 through his whole Kingdom, he should  
 have covered himself with the *Fox's* Skin,  
 and endeavoured above all things to have  
 won upon the Affections of his People.  
 His Majesty might say indeed, That he was  
 feared, but he was not beloved; which  
 he ought to have preferred before all things,  
 as being the two Flowers which the Royal

Authority should always endeavour to joyn together. Then his Majesty might have had all that he could have wished for, I mean in relation to *Liberty of Conscience*. For the Parliament, after the Death of *Charles II.* having Recognized him for their King, notwithstanding that he was a *Roman* Catholick, they could not have refused him an *Honourable Liberty* for his Person, nor for all his Court, nor even for those of his Religion. But Father *Petér's* and those of his Faction, were for being Absolute Masters too soon; and that Father particularly, who hoped to obtain a *Cardinals Hat*, and to see himself in a little time Cloathed in his Purple, which he aspired after as eagerly, as ever any body did. Indeed that Reverend Father might very justly look for such a Recompence for all his pains and services, and for having so Successfully advanced the Catholick Faith here in *Great Britain*. Wherefore he was concerned in all the undertakings for the Establishment of that Religion, and the King's Authority; and He Laboured to persuade his Majesty that the delaying of so Great a Work was derogatory from his power and his glory, with which he was already sufficiently puffed up, in the desire he had to see it effected in his life time. Thus they forced the King to  
publish

publish a *Second Declaration for Liberty of Conscience*, which commanded all Curates and Ministers of Parishes to read it in their Churches. But it was here that the King found himself most miserably deceived; for not having directed it to the Clergy of *England*, and to the Archbishops for them to send it to their Suffragans; his Majesty thinking he was able to do it by his own Authority, was greatly mistaken in his Account. For that Declaration was read but in a very few places, most refusing to do it without Order from their Archbishop; which caused the deprivation of several Ministers, and the Imprisonment of Dr. *Sandcroft* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Lloyd* Bishop of *St. Asaph*, Dr. *Turner* Bishop of *Ely*, Dr. *Lake* Bishop of *Chichester*, Dr. *Kenn* Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, Dr. *White* Bishop of *Peterborough*, and Dr. Sir *Jonathan Trelawny* Bishop of *Bristol*, for only having presented a Petition to the King with all the Humility and Decency that could be, shewing him the dangerous Consequence of that his Declaration, as well as the Illegality of it, which one would think was no such mighty Crime in them. For, says a late Attorney General, *We must appeal to the King, or we can appeal to no Body, to be relieved against an Order*



of Council, with which we are aggrieved; and it is our Duty so to do, according to the Care that the Law hath placed in us. Be-

Vid. the 7 Bp.'s  
Tryal, fol. 101.

sides, says he, if his Majesty or any the Great Officers by his Command, are about to do any thing that is contrary to Law, was it ever yet an Offence to tell the King so? I always looked upon it as the Duty of an Officer or Magistrate, to tell the King what is Law, and what is not Law.

And says a late Solicitor General with great Assurance and Truth, *It is the Right of all People that apprehend themselves aggrieved, to approach his Majesty by Petition.*

But for that they underwent a Tryal, upon pretence of publishing a *Libel* against the Government, and after the Jury had found them *Not Guilty*, the King could not forbear shewing his Displeasure and Resentment; and indeed the pernicious Design of his Council, in turning out Sir *Richard Holloway*, and Sir *John Powel* from being Judges, for not being of Opinion that the said Petition was a *Libel*, which was thought to go a great way in prevailing with the Jury to bring in such a Verdict as they did, whereby they were acquitted. And both by the Imprisonment and

and the Acquittal of those Prelates the King and his Council might have seen the Spirit of the People, and how they stood affected; and if it had not been for the extream Prudence of those Prelates at that time, they would have been hard put to it to have hindred a general Insurrection, which was only prevented by their earnest exhorting the People in the words of St. James, *Be ye also patient,* S. Jam. 5. 8.  
*establisb your Hearts, for the coming of the Lord's Deliverance draweth nigh.* For the People, who were deeply struck at the rude Treatment those then brave Champions for their Religion and Laws met with, accompanied them to their Prison, and threw themselves on their Knees as they pass'd along to beg their Blessings, even to the very Soldiers of the Tower, who were appointed to be their Guard. That Proceeding against the Bishops was one of the heightning Aggravations which afterwards ruined the late King. For it is dangerous for any to lay their Hands upon Persons of that Reverend Character *for their well doing*; so that King James by that inconsiderate Act which his evil Counsellors perswaded him to, drew upon himself all the hatred of the Clergy, and the Church of *England*, and likewise increa-  
fed

fed that of the Lay-People. The King never considered how much he had been obliged to the Bishops Bench in the last Parliament of King *Charles the Second*. For the House of Commons had passed a Bill to exclude the Duke of *York* from coming to the Crown, and sent it up to the House of Lords, and there the Prelates were those that gave the casting Voice for the Rejection of that Bill: But if the Act had passed, King *James*, who was then but Duke of *York*, would never have ascended the Throne. Yet it seems that great Action of theirs for his Service was soon forgotten, notwithstanding the many Testimonies and Assurances which that Prince gave them then of his grateful Remembrance. But Honours do oft-times change Manners; for he was so far afterwards from returning his Gratitude, that the *Ecclesiastical Commission Court* which was erected over these Prelates, made up mostly of *Papists*, or Persons gained over to his Interests, looked rather like a *Real Inquisition*, to tyrannize over Consciences, than a Court established to regulate and remedy the Affairs of the Church, as was the pretence of its Institution. Ministers durst no longer marry Persons without the leave of those Commissioners, nor teach, nor for-



fortifie and confirm their Auditors in Religion. For the least word of Controversie that was let slip, from them was a Crime unpardonable, for which they were to come and pay a good large Fine, and to receive the Sentence of Condemnation. In the mean time the Jesuits had erected a Colledge and School in the *Savoy*, and the Monks and Fryers theirs in several other places, with Licenses and Dispensations from the King, where they used all the Arts imaginable to pervert the Youth; Parents by too great a Complaisance and over-easie Compliance with the Bait of having their Children taught for nothing, suffering them to be instructed there, instead of the *Protestant Schools*, which they studied to ruin by all manner of ways; putting into them Rectors and Masters, who were *Roman* Catholicks, as we saw done in the University of *Cambridge*, and in *Magdalen* Colledge at *Oxford*. And further, I cannot pass over in silence that mighty Breach which was made upon our Laws by him, when he caused four *Roman* Catholick Bishops to be publicly Consecrated by an *Italian* Archbishop (a little before made so) in his own Royal Chapel; he himself being there present when the Pope's Bull was read, and the Consecration

cration solemnized by vertue of the said  
 Bull, against his own *Supremacy over this*  
*Realm, and all other his Domini-*  
 Vid. i. El. ons and Countries, as well in all  
 cap. 1. Spiritual or Ecclesiastical things or  
 causes, as Temporal, thereby owning, for-  
 eign Jurisdictions, Powers, Superiorities  
 and Authorities, and renouncing those that  
 were united and annexed to the Imperial  
 Crown of this Realm; and permitted those  
 Popish Bishops to hold their Visitations, and  
 send their printed circular Pastoral Letter  
 through the Kingdom. Nor his receiving  
 and entertaining a *Nuntio*, or Legate from  
 the Pope ( Count *Dada*, who was after-  
 wards made here Archbishop ) and com-  
 manding the Nobility to attend him at his  
 publick Entry at *Windsor*: Nor his consti-  
 tuting Dr. *Masse*y an old Papist, to be Dean  
 of Christ's Church in *Oxford*, and permit-  
 ting him to set up a Popish Chappel in the  
 Colledge, and giving Dr. *Obadiah Walker*  
 his Royal License and Dispensation to do  
 the same; as also another License to him  
 for 21 years to print and sell the Popish  
 Books therein mentioned to the Number of  
 40. without incurring any Penalty, &c.  
 So as the Number of one Book printed in  
 one year exceed not 20000. A Copy of  
 which Licences I have now by me, and  
 could

could tell by whom they were subscribed: Nor his preferring Dr. *Samuel Parker* to be Bishop of *Oxford*, who wrote that shameful Book, Intituled, *Reasons for abrogating the Test*, wherein he bare-facedly set up for *Popery* and *Idolatry*: Nor his receiving Father *Corker* ( who was tryed with Sir *G. Wakeman* and others for High Treason, for conspiring the Death of the King, Subversion of the Government and Protestant Religion, but acquitted by that famously Loyal Jury ) and another Popish Priest, under the publick Characters of Envoys and Residents from some little Princes beyond Sea, the better thereby to colour them to set up Religious Houses, and bought the very Soil, and turned the whole Houses into Cells: Nor also his admitting a Notorious *Jesuit* to be of his Privy Council, and always near him, though the Statute of the 27 of the Q. says 27 Eliz. c. 2. expressly, that if any such be or remain in any part of this Realm, or other his Majesties Dominions, such Person for his offence shall be adjudged a Traytor: Nor lastly, his writing to the Pope, *all with his own Hand*, which was taken at *Dublin*, *July*, 4th 1690. which shews how he pursued the same ends even after his *Abdication*. And which plainly  
evi-



evidences, his Design was to subject, under the Notion of Prerogative, the Kingdom and People thereof to the Dominion of the Pope, and a Foreign Jurisdiction, and to *Non-Obstante* with a Witness, that solemn Act of *Hen. 8.* which declares,

25 H. 8. c. 21.

That neither the King nor any Subjects of his Dominions, should sue to the Pope or See of *Rome* for any Cause or Matter; which makes all those guilty of Treason that assisted at the aforesaid Consecration, and perjured all his Ministers, Judges and Magistrates, who were sworn to execute the Laws against the Papists, &c. and yet were either awed or prohibited to execute those Laws, and all this contrary to the true Constitution of this Government, to divers express Statutes, to his own solemn and repeated Promises, and contrary to the Form of the usual Coronation Oath. Nor can I forbear deploring the unhappy Conduct of the King, who of a *Freeman* was resolved to become a *Vassal*, or Tributary to *Rome*, by that Solemn Ambassy of Obedience which he sent to the Pope by the Earl of *Castlemain*; who in the Name of the King went to offer up *Homage* to his Holiness, and, as far as in him lay, to put under a Harsh Servitude both himself and his Kingdom, the Yoke of which,  
King

King *Henry VIII.* had so happily broken off, thereby rescuing the Nation from the Charge of *Peter Pence*, which every House in the Kingdom annually paid to the See of *Rome*; besides the One thousand Marks a Year, which King *John* had obliged himself, his Successors, and the Kingdom, to pay as a Tribute to the Pope, in acknowledgment for the Kindness he did in helping him to drive the *French* away out of *England*. And in the Reign of our Noble King *Edward III.* the Pope demanded his Rent, and all the Arrears: But says the Record ( which I have perused ) the Prelates, Dukes, Counts, Barons, and Commons resolved, That neither the King, nor any other, could put the Realm, nor the People thereof into Subjection *sans l'Assent de Eux*, without their Assent. And says the present Learned Chief Baron, This intimates that with their Joynt Consent, the Crown may be disposed of; as it hath most happily been on their present Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

*Rot. Parl. 40 E. 3. n. 7. vid. L. Ch. Bar. Atkin's Power, Jurisdic. and Privil. of Parliam. fol. 37.*

This ( saith he ) was the Highest Resolution in Law, in one of the Highest Points in Law, concerning the King's Claim of an *Absolute Power*, and in a Time when the  
Pope

Pope was in his height, and the Commons joyn in the Resolution both against the Pope's, and King *John's* Pretence to a Despotick Power.

Mankind is born free, and it is natural for all Princes, how little soever they be, in this corrupted State, to labour with all their Power, to make themselves Independent on every other Monarch, and if they can, to relie upon none, but God only. Yet just quite contrary, *James II.* King of *Great Britain*, without any Necessity, without any Compulsion, of his own deliberate Accord, his Free and Pure will, did submit himself to the Pope, lay himself under his Obedience, and the Thunders of his domination: And from a Sovereign and free Monarch, as he was, would render himself a little Child of humble Obedience, as if it were an Honour to hang upon a Priest; when as it is most expresly against the Laws and Constitution of this our *English* Government, which acknowledges the King only for Head of the Church of *England*, depending on God alone, as is expressed by the *Oath of Allegiance* made in the Reign of his Grand-Father King *James I.* the Tenor of which here followeth.



' I A. B. do truly and sincerely Acknowledge,  
 ' Profess, Testifie, and Declare in my  
 ' Conscience, before God and the World, That  
 ' Our Sovereign Lord King James is Lawful  
 ' and Rightful King of this Realm, and of all  
 ' other his Majesties Dominions and Coun-  
 ' tries; and that the Pope, neither of himself  
 ' nor by any Authority of the Church or See of  
 ' Rome, or by any other Means, with any  
 ' other, hath any Power or Authority to De-  
 ' pose the King, or to Dispose of any of his  
 ' Majesties Kingdoms or Dominions, or to  
 ' Authorise any Foreign Prince to Invade or  
 ' Annoy him or his Countries, or to Discharge  
 ' any of his Subjects of their Allegiance and  
 ' Obedience to his Majesty, or to give Licence  
 ' or Leave to any of them to Bear Arms, Raise  
 ' Tumults, or to Offer any Vio-  
 ' lence or Hurt to his Majesties  
 ' Royal Person, State or Govern-  
 ' ment, or to any of his Majesties  
 ' Subjects, within his Majesties Domini-  
 ' ons.

3 Jac. 1. c. 4.  
 Rast. Stat. fol.  
 594

' And I do Believe, and in my Conscience  
 ' am Resolved, That neither the Pope, nor  
 ' any Person whatsoever, hath Power to Ab-  
 ' solve me of this Oath, or any Part thereof,  
 ' which I Acknowledge by Good and Full Au-  
 ' thority to be Lawfully ministred unto me, and

do renounce all Pardons and Dispensations  
to the contrary. And all these things I do  
Plainly and Sincerely Acknowledge and Swear,  
according to these Express Words by me spo-  
ken, and according to the Plain and Common  
Sense and Understanding of the same Words,  
without any Equivocation, or Mental Ex-  
ception, or Secret Reservation whatsoever.  
And I do Make this Recognition and Acknow-  
ledgment, Heartily, Willingly and Truly,  
upon the True Faith of a Christian; So help  
me God.

What Relation hath this Oath of the  
Subjects to the Submission and Obedience  
which our King sent to be paid to Rome by  
his Obedient Ambassador, the Earl of Cast-  
lemain? But we will leave the King in his  
Error, since he was so taken with it; since  
he was so passionately fond of it; since he  
chose rather to lose his Crown and his King-  
doms, than the Glory of his Obedience,  
and of his remaining free; and from Spiri-  
tual Matters we will pass to Temporal, and  
to the Love he bore to his Family, and his  
own Children.

The King's Privy Council rightly fore-  
seeing, That his Majesty could not at one  
Leap ( as we say ) get the Test and the  
Penal Laws abolished, by the Opposition  
they

they had already met with, began to think of an *EXPEDIENT* to facilitate the obtaining of their End in the next ensuing Parliament, that was in a little Time to have been Assembled; which would have been almost inevitable, if they could have succeeded in it: And that was, To have the King use the Authority and Quality of a Father, to oblige the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, and the Prince and Princess of *Denmark*, as being the next Heirs to the Crown, to give their Consent in Writing for the Repeal of those Laws. To effect this there wanted not Solicitors at *London*, that were near the Prince and Princess of *Denmark*; and at the *Hague*, by his Majesties Envoy Extraordinary, who was near their Royal Highnesses of *Orange*. But to those Illustrious Persons, who had just, and far Differing Sentiments from those of the King and his Privy Council, all that Labour was in vain, and to no purpose. Some, deputed from the *Roman Catholick* Party here, were sent to the *Hague*, to be informed from their Highnesses own Mouths, if when the Princess should come to sit on the Throne of her Father, she would not give *Liberty of Conscience* to *Roman Catholicks*, and if she would not let those Matters stand as she



found them at the Time of her Accession to the Crown. Those Princes hereto returned no other Answer, but that the Case had not yet hapned, but when it should, they were of Opinion, 'That no Christian  
'ought to be persecuted for his Conscience,  
'or be ill-used because he differed from the  
'Publick and Establiſhed Religion; and there-  
'fore they could consent, That the Papists  
'in *England, Scotland and Ireland* should be

Vid. Miin Heer Fagel's  
Letter to Advoc. Siew-  
art, concerning the Pr.  
and Princess of *Orange's*  
Thoughts of the repeal  
of the Test and Penal  
Laws.

'suffered to continue in  
'their Religion with as  
'much Liberty as was  
'allowed them by the  
'States in those Provin-  
'ces, in which it could  
'not be denied, that they enjoyed a full  
'Liberty of Conscience.

But those Persons being come back from thence to *London*, the more easily to amuse those that would believe all their Stories, descanted upon what their Highnesses had told them, even to exaggeration, and had the Impudence to publish it to the World, That they had promised all things in Favour of the *Roman* Catholicks, and that the Prince had assured them to consent with her Royal Highness his Wife, to the *Repeal* of the *Test*, and the *Penal Laws*. But as Truth always keeps up her Head, how Oppressed  
foever

soever she be by Lies and Falshood, so it pleased God to permit their Royal Highnesses Thoughts to be made publick, by a Letter of *Mijn Heer Fagel*, late Pensioner of *Holland*, in Answer to one written upon that Subject (by King *James* his Order) by his Advocate Mr. *James Stewart*, which I will forbear to give you here, because it is so well known already, and so many thousands of them have been printed, and disperfed almost into all Hands. But by that Letter the whole Nation was disabused of the False Reports that the *Jesuits* caused to be spread abroad, and it was clearly seen there, without any Dissimulation, what their Royal Highnesses Opinion was, Not to Persecute any one for their Religion: But they saw no Reason why they should be obliged to Change the Laws already established in this Kingdom, only to favour the *Roman* Catholick Religion; and therefore those Persons who profess it, ought to be contented with such a Freedom of their Consciences, which should be continued to them as long as they kept themselves within the Bounds of their Duty and Fidelity, which belongs to Sovereigns. Nor was there any more Reason here for *English* *Roman* Catholicks to insist upon Repealing those Laws, that were made for

the Security of the *Protestant Religion*, the National Establishment of these Kingdoms, than for the *Hollanders* or *English Protestants*, who live in *Spain* (by the King's *Toleration*) to be earnest for the abolishing of the *Inquisition*, for the greater Security of all the *Protestants*, who would come and dwell there.

This Letter of that Great Minister, and late Pensioner *Fagel*, did not produce that Effect which the King and his Party hoped for from it ; but on the contrary it gave Encouragement to all the *Protestants*, it confirmed all the well-affected Lords, and extremely put back the Grand Design of the *Jesuits* and of the King himself, who was enraged in such a Manner, that he was resolved to Revenge himself upon his own Flesh and Blood for it. The Queen, who likewise had her own Ends to gain, and who foresaw very truly, That if the King should chance to dye before her, the whole Scheme of their Project would come to nought, and she be driven out of *England* into the Bargain, in case she should have no Issue Male ; but that if she should be able to have one, she should be kept in the Regency, during the tender Age and Minority of such an Infant, represented all her Grievs to the King, to try if it were Possible



to have them remedied : And after many *Expedients* proposed on one side and the other, and several weak Efforts made by the King and Queen, it seems Vengeance and Fear coupled together produced a Pretended Prince of *Wales*, at a Time when very unfortunately for their Party, the Queen was known to be not in a Condition of Breeding Children. However, that Infant, (the Queen being laid at S. *James's*,) was produced as the Lawful Heir of the Crown ; who after the Death of the King, was to succeed in the Government of the three Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*. The Ambassadors and Envoys, that were in Foreign Courts, immediately had Orders sent them from hence, To make great Rejoycings and Bonfires for the Birth of their Young Prince ; and every where *Te Deum* was sung for Joy, even at *Rome* it self. The Jesuits, who were assured beforehand, that the Supposed Pregnancy of the Queen could bring forth nothing but a *Male Child*, were prepared long before for the News, and made mighty Rejoycings in all their Houses in the *Low Countries*, especially at *Antwerp*. But that which was the Complement of all was, That the King issued out a *Proclamation*, 'for a Publick 'Thanksgiving to Almighty God, through-

‘ out the Kingdom, for having Blessed him  
 ‘ and his Royal Consort the  
*vid. Proclam.* ‘ Queen with a Son, and these  
 10 June 1688 ‘ his Kingdoms and Dominions  
 ‘ with a Prince of *Wales*, and an Heir to the  
 ‘ Crown of *England*. And an Order was  
 published to add the Name of the Prince of  
*Wales* in the *Liturgy* and *Collect*, for the  
*Royal Family*, to be prayed for in the *Divine*  
*Service* in all Churches.

The King, not contented yet with his  
 having published this Child to the World  
 for Prince of *Wales*, caused a sorry Enquiry  
 by Depositions, to be made about his Birth,  
 and had Witnesses to prove it, either such  
 as had before been gained over, or such as  
 were entirely devoted to his Person, and  
 that of the Queen; and yet those in Con-  
 clusion said nothing that was directly posi-  
 tive, but what admitted of a double Con-  
 struction, and as a certain Nobleman de-  
 clared, That what he said might be True,  
 and yet the Prince of *Wales* supposititi-  
 ous,

But God, who neither could be deceived  
 himself, nor would suffer us to be so, open-  
 ed the Eyes of the whole Nation, to de-  
 tect to all the World the most unjustifiable  
 and unnatural Cheat that ever was put  
 upon Ages past, and yet which we have  
 seen

seen play'd in our days. This last Effort  
 of the King and his Cabal, oblig'd the  
 People then to look about them, and to see  
 that they were not hereafter enslaved un-  
 der the Domination of a Stranger, (of  
 whom they neither knew Father nor Mo-  
 ther) and of Jesuits; and therefore they  
 had recourse to the lawful Heir of the  
 Crown, and besought his Highness the  
 Prince of *Orange* to come and deliver them  
 from Servitude, and from the Miseries into  
 which they were just falling; to come and  
 preserve the *Protestant Religion* which was  
 under manifest Oppression, and to restore  
 to them their Liberties and their  
 violated Laws. But that which most of  
 all obliged this Great Prince to undertake  
 so glorious a Work, was the Knowledge  
 he had of the *Secret League* between the  
 Kings of *England* and *France*, *James II.*  
 and *Lewis XIV.* by the ministry of Mr.  
*Skelton*, Envoy Extraordinary from our  
 King to the Court of *France*, and by that  
 of Monsieur *Barillon* the *French* Ambassa-  
 dor here in *England*, whereby they had  
 mutually promised, and sworn to one ano-  
 ther the Ruin of the *Protestant Religion* in  
 the *United Provinces*, and afterwards in  
 the *Spanish Neitherlands*, which the King  
 of *England* abandon'd to his Ally; in ac-  
 knowledgment



Knowledge whereof the most Christian King promised to make him Absolute in his three Kingdoms, to free him from being under the Tutelage of Parliaments, and to put the means into his Hands of making himself Master of the *Spanish* Indies, whereby he might be able to have sufficient Revenues of his own, without being constrained to demand Supplies from his People ; and then not having any further need of them, to be able the more easily to bring them under his Subjection.

But his Highness the Prince of *Orange* being jealous for the Glory of God, the Rights of his Royal Princess his Wife, and touched with Compassion for a Nation from whence he himself proceeded by his Mother's side, upon which Account he also had a Right in his turn to the Crown of *England*, thought himself obliged to bring some Relief to all these Distresses. To Effect this good and pious Design of his, he desired the Assistance of some Forces and Ships of the *Estates General* to go over into *England*; and notwithstanding forty Sail which the King had at Sea, and forty thousand Men at Land, yet the Prince came over hither, and landed in this Kingdom, and marched quietly and leisurely up from *Exeter* to *London*, almost with-

without striking a stroke ; and at last the King withdrew in a great Fright, being without doubt convinced in his Conscience that his Reign was at an end , and that God would have the Crown set upon the Head of him who was the *Mighty Champion* of his Cause. Thus *James II.* left the Throne with great precipitancy, to make way for *William Henry* Prince of *Orange*, his Nephew, and his Son in Law, and *Mary* Princess of *Orange*, his true and eldest Daughter, to ascend it.

I shall conclude this Discourse with a Truth that is undeniable, which is, That all the Calamities we have seen fallen upon *England*, and all the Miseries, with which it has been as it were overwhelmed for these many years, have had their source and their beginning in the Marriage which King *James* the *First* made between his Son *Charles* Prince of *Wales*, and *Henrietta Maria*, the Daughter and Princess of *France*, who brought with her such a Contagion as infected *England*, and which has been the occasion of almost all the Troubles that have befallen us ever since, and which are now happily come to an end by that *Abdication* King *James* the *Second* made, and the *thorough Settlement* of their  
pre-

present Majesties in the Government of these Kingdoms.

Let us take heed then of falling into a greater Mischief than that, from which we have been delivered ; for fear lest Heaven ( which very often discovers the most hidden Secrets, bringing to Light what we see now but through a Veil darkly ) should at length come and execute the Decrees of its Divine Providence ; there being with that Sovereign Lord of Heaven and Earth, and King of Kings, no respect of Persons, nor any distinction between the King and the Shepherd, the Freeman and the Bond ; but he will render to every one according to their Works, beginning here below to execute the Sentence of his avenging Justice, according as that same Providence shall judge it necessary for the advancing of his Glory.

Before I end all, I must in one word observe, That that which has been mighty serviceable to the nourishing of Divisions in these Kingdoms, are the *English* Catholick Colledges erected in *Flanders* and *Spain*, to receive and breed up *English* Youth in them, where they are incited to it by the Liberality which is exercised there, and by the advantage of making their Studies there



there without paying any thing for them ; and where the finest and *niceſt* Theologie is to teach thoſe young and tender Plants *Rebellion* againſt their *Proteſtant King*, to perſuade them to ſuffer *Martyrdom* in advancing the *Romiſh* Religion with all their Might and Power in the three Kingdoms, that ſo they may merit Paradice at the expence of their Sovereign and their Country. Thoſe Young Students are no ſooner returned hither into *England*, but they are putting in practice theſe pernicious Leſſons they have learnt in thoſe Colleges, and are ſtrait uſing their utmoſt Endeavours to overturn both the Laws and the Government. From thence it is that we have ſeen *England* continually as it were beſieged with thoſe wretched FaCTIONS and Infernal Conſpiracies againſt the King and the State, which had brought it within *Ame's* *Ace* of its Ruin, through that Contagion which had alſo infected the *Royal Family*, and which had like to have thrown the Kingdom headlong into a total Deſtruction of it ſelf, and into a Deluge of Blood, if it had not pleaſed God by a kind of Miracle to deliver it, and put it into that Happy Condition, wherein we now behold it under the Auspicious Government of King  
*William*

*William* and *Queen Mary*; for the long Continuance and Happiness of which Blessing the whole Nation, nay, even all Christendom, is bound to pray earnestly and devoutly to Almighty God; which that we may all heartily do, are the fervent Wishes and Desires of

*Tours, &c.*

**F I N I S.**

